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HISPANIC AMERICAN APPRECIATIONS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE¹

The purpose of this article is to describe the reactions produced in Hispanic America by the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain.

To suggest briefly the origins of the dispute. England, who secured the title to Dutch Guiana in 1814, had asserted a right to territory which was claimed by Venezuela as the heir of Spain. The territory in dispute eventually included a region which extended in a southeasterly direction from the Orinoco delta to the Essequibo River. Near the northern edge of the disputed territory was the estuary of the Orinoco River—a key to the vast hinterland of South America. England offered to settle the controversy by negotiating a treaty, while Venezuela in vain expressed her desire to submit the dispute to arbitration. On February 20, 1887, after vainly asking English colonists to evacuate valuable territory in the Orinoco delta, Venezuela announced that she had suspended diplomatic relations with the government of England. Evidently the Venezuelan government feared that the English desired to secure a strategic position at the mouth of the Orinoco. To paraphrase the language of Rafael Seijas, Venezuela's leading authority on inter-

¹ A paper read, in part, at the conference on Hispanic American history of the American Historical Association at Cleveland on December 30, 1919.

national law, the acquisition of that delta by England would have made the citizens of Venezuela her tributaries and colonists.

Invoking the Monroe Doctrine, in May, 1887, Venezuela's minister at Washington asked Secretary of State Bayard to promote the adjustment of the controversy by arbitration.² This appeal was echoed in Venezuela. Early in 1894 a contributor to the *Diario de Caracas* argued that the expansion of England in Guiana was a breach of the Monroe Doctrine, for the districts which were being taken from the Venezuelan republic were thereby made "the possessions of monarchical England."³ In the following year Rafael Seijas epitomized his country's position in these words:

Venezuela maintains that Holland did not possess all that territory which England claims as her successor. This assertion is based upon countless proofs. England has advanced her stations along the borders of the Orinoco as far as the Amacuro. . . . In this grave conflict Venezuela has appealed to her sisters on this continent, and particularly to the United States of America.⁴

Secretary of State Olney's dogmatic dispatch to the United States minister in London on July 20, 1895, interpreting the Monroe Doctrine in a most liberal fashion and asserting that "the fiat of the United States was law upon the American continent" did not induce Lord Salisbury, the English secretary of state for foreign affairs, to arbitrate the controversy.⁵ Hence, on December 7, 1895, President Cleveland sent a trenchant message to Congress expressing his view that the extension of boundaries by a European power so as to take possession of the territory of an Hispanic American state against her will constituted a case under the Monroe Doctrine and asserting that this Doctrine found its recognition in certain principles of international law.⁶

² Cleveland, *The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy*, 71.

³ *Diario de Caracas* as quoted in *Límites de Guyana*, 49.

⁴ Seijas, "To the London Times" (Translated from "Á The London Times", in *Diario de Caracas*, November 25, 1895), p. 20.

⁵ For Olney's dispatch, see *Foreign Relations of the United States*, 1895, part I, pp. 545-562.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 543.

In Venezuela Cleveland's vigorous policy was greeted with enthusiasm. Reports or summaries of his message were soon printed in her newspapers.⁷ On December 18, *El Pregonero* of Caracas circulated broadsides proposing that a patriotic manifestation should be held to honor the United States in the person of her minister in Venezuela. Such a tribute was paid on that very evening. In an account of the celebration this journal declared, "The die is cast and the generous supporters of the Monroe Doctrine are ranged by our side."⁸

Venezuela's Academy of History held a special meeting on December 23 to voice its "profound gratitude" at the policy pursued by the President and the Congress of the United States. in the Guiana boundary dispute.⁹ The Simón Bolívar Club of Caracas soon prepared a program for a monster celebration to take place on December 25. As a badge its members used a rosette bearing the colors of Venezuela and the United States. Upon Christmas Day a procession accordingly started from the Plaza Bolívar and passed through the principal streets of Caracas, preceded by the standards of Venezuela and the United States. In describing the march of his jubilant fellow countrymen through avenues whose balconies were decorated with American flags and crowded with Venezuelan belles, the editor of *El Pregonero* affirmed that the pen fell helpless from his fingers. A Venezuelan made a speech in front of the American legation avowing that because of the declaration by the United States that the western hemisphere was not open to the establishment of protectorates or spheres of influence by European powers the names of President Cleveland and of the nation which he so worthily represented were engraven in the memories of his fellowcitizens. In the plaza near the national pantheon another

⁷ Mention of Cleveland's message to Congress was made in a cablegram from Washington printed in *El Pregonero*, Caracas, December 6, 1895. On December 10 the same journal published a resumé of the message. On January 2, 1896, the *Diario de Caracas*, Caracas, published a summary of the message and excerpts in Spanish translation; and January 4, 1896, a translation was published in *El Pregonero*.

⁸ *El Pregonero*, December 19, 1895.

⁹ *Diario de Caracas*, January 10, 1896.

orator made a speech at the foot of Miranda's statue declaring that by the acceptance of the moral support of the United States his fellow countrymen had contracted a debt of gratitude which they would never forget. Upon approaching the Washington Plaza the band that led the procession played the Venezuelan national hymn. Enthusiastic speeches were made before the statue of George Washington and floral decorations were laid around its pedestal. In the words of the *Diario de Caracas*:

The monument of the father of Cleveland's country was completely covered with crosses, flags, flowers, and floral emblems which were placed there by our noble people as a token of their gratitude to the great nation of the North.¹⁰

Then the crowd proceeded to the mansion of President Joaquín Crespo. There a speaker declared in exuberant phrases that the American eagle would protect those Spanish American peoples who were struggling for their rights. On behalf of Venezuela's president, his secretary of foreign relations, J. F. Castillo, responded stating that his government counted upon the support of the United States—the great, progressive, magnanimous nation that had surprised the universe “with her sovereign respect for the immortal principles upon which were based the Doctrine of Monroe, that safeguard of American public law.”¹¹ The enthusiastic Venezuelans ended their march in the central plaza at the foot of the equestrian statue of Simón Bolívar, where a speech was delivered by a representative of United States citizens residing in the capital city, and where—in a fashion typical of Spanish America, Venezuelan poets chanted their verses.¹²

On January 4, 1896, prominent citizens of Caracas gave a banquet in the national library in honor of the American legation. The arches and columns of that building were decorated with the interlaced colors of Venezuela and the United States, and in its halls were placed busts of Bolívar, Monroe, and Cleveland. A military band played the national hymns of Venezuela

¹⁰ *Diario de Caracas*, December 27, 1895.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

and the United States. In eloquent Castilian phrases José R. Núñez praised the policy of the United States, characterizing Monroe as "the worthy founder of the expansive doctrine. . . ."¹³

The aggressive attitude of the United States government evoked approval from *juntas*, municipal councils, and local societies. Several Venezuelan states displayed their patriotic sentiments. On January 4, 1896, the legislative assembly of the state of Zulia, inspired by "sentiments of genuine gratitude because of the noble conduct of the President and the Congress of the United States," thankful "to the heroic North-American people for the applause with which they had received the transcendental decisions of their government," anxious to furnish "in case of war as large a contingent as possible" to support the cause of Venezuela which was protected by the United States "in the name of the Monroe Doctrine", resolved to thank President Cleveland for his message. This assembly also resolved to express gratification to the Congress of the United States "for the good reception which it had given to that notable message", and for its courageous deliberations about the Monroe Doctrine—"the safeguard of the rights of the American Continent!"¹⁴ Two days later Zulia's legislature adopted a resolution declaring that the intervention of the United States government insured a satisfactory solution of the dangerous controversy over Guiana. It decided to congratulate President Crespo upon "the energetic and decided attitude which the government and the people of the United States had assumed. . . ."¹⁵

On January 7, President Aquilino Juárez of the state of Lara declared to the legislature that the Venezuelan people should be grateful for the

singular demonstration of confraternity which had been shown them by the Great Republic of the North, the nurse of Washington and Monroe. . . .¹⁶

¹³ *El Pregonero*, January 6, 1896.

¹⁴ *Diario de Caracas*, January 21, 1896.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, January 16, 1896. At this juncture the chief executive of each state in the Venezuelan union was ordinarily styled president.

Shortly afterwards this legislature thanked the United States which, "in the name of justice and civilization", had so generously sprung to Venezuela's side! It further resolved to express to President Cleveland in the name of its constituents

the most sincere sentiments of gratitude and of patriotic support for his eloquent and high-minded message to Congress in defense of our territory. . . .¹⁷

President Nicolás Rolando of the state of Barcelona sent a special message to the legislature of his state upon January 8, mentioning the pleasure with which the president and the people of Venezuela had received the news that the United States had

eventually adopted the generous resolution of declaring in force the Doctrine announced by President Monroe in 1823 and of becoming, in accordance therewith, the energetic defender of our rights!¹⁸

On the following day President Antonio Fernández of the state of Falcón addressed a special message to the legislature of his state which began in these words:

The Congress of the great North-American nation and her worthy President have given such decided manifestations of sympathy in favor of Venezuela with regard to the Guiana boundary that, from our highest official circles to our humblest villages, voices of gratitude have been heard.¹⁹

Upon the same day the legislature of that state adopted a resolution asking the national congress to pass an act that would express Venezuela's acknowledgment of the aid which the United States had offered in the boundary dispute with England.²⁰

In response to a message of the president, on January 11, the legislature of the state of the Andes, declaring that the United States through her President had invoked "the Doctrine of Monroe to protect Venezuelan soil from unjust usurpation",

¹⁷ *Diario de Caracas*, February 13, 1896.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, January 14, 1896.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, January 23, 1896.

resolved "to protest energetically against the unjustifiable aggressions of England" and to solicit of the national congress an expression of gratitude to the United States government for "the generous intervention which it had decided to make in the frontier differences. . . ." ²¹ Two weeks later the legislature of the state of Zamora, "hearkening to the voice of gratitude" that resounded from one end of Venezuela to the other, "heaping benedictions upon the noble and generous proceedings of the most excellent President of the United States", who to prevent England from despoiling Venezuela of her territory, had proclaimed "the Monroe Doctrine to be an inviolable principle of international law", resolved to transmit to President Cleveland, as well as to the Congress and the people of the United States, through the American minister at Caracas, the homage of its profound gratitude. It further resolved to ask the national congress to express at the next session by a solemn resolution Venezuela's thankfulness to the United States for her generous intervention. ²²

Some interesting comments upon the Monroe Doctrine appeared in the *Diario de Caracas*, the organ of the Venezuelan government. On January 13, 1896, that newspaper declared:

Propitious winds now blow from one extreme of the continent to the other. The right of preservation prevails over every other consideration; and the Monroe Doctrine, based on this right which is vital for individuals and for organizations, now assumes the character of a formidable principle:—it is a formula that will preserve the existence of our incipient democracies. . . . To the policy of the United States, which is designed to keep this doctrine vigorous, the other nations of America ought to respond. Isolated they can do nothing for themselves, but united they will constitute a respectable and efficacious force for the protection of their sovereignty against any foreign invasion.

²¹ *Diario de Caracas*, January 17, 1896.

²² *Ibid.*, February 6, 1896.

On February 7 that journal made this further comment:

In the Old World the Hispanic American countries are generally considered as semi-barbarous, without sufficient strength to assure the inviolability of their rights or to make themselves respected in any emergency. European states have viewed those countries as an easy prize—a prey in which powerful nations might with impunity fasten their teeth, by extending their conquests and by advocating unjust demands and claims. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of terminating these abuses. It has shown the need for a union of the forces of the continent to guarantee mutually the rights and prerogatives of each one of the confederated nations. . . . President Monroe furnished a formula in the celebrated message that bears his name; Cleveland and the United States Congress have amplified it in connection with our dispute with England; and eventually there is spreading from the Hudson River to Cape Horn the conception of a grand American alliance as the most expeditious and imperative measure for the salvation of the rights and the sovereignty of our young republics.

On February 20, 1896, President Crespo sent a significant message to the Venezuelan congress. After mentioning "the act of noble justice" of the United States government in regard to the threat upon the integrity of the American nations caused by the pending boundary dispute, he suggested that congress should give concrete expression to the nation's gratitude.²³ Thus it was that on March 9 following both houses of Venezuela's congress adopted four declarations: (1) that as the advocate of "the territorial integrity of the independent nations of the New World," the President of the United States had "acquired a special claim to the gratitude of the people of this continent"; (2) that with regard to an "ancient and provoking controversy" Cleveland had suggested an important viewpoint from which it could be observed that the doctrine of "the theoretical equality of states" was "the most respectable principle of international life"; (3) that by its response to "the noble ideas of the chief magistrate" the Congress of the United States had "opened new and hopeful vistas in a dispute" which

²³ *Diario de Caracas*, February 24, 1896.

had been confined to "the narrow sphere of fruitless discussion with peril to the general interests of the continent"; and (4) that, because of their policy, the Supreme Magistrates of the United States deserved "in a singular manner an expression of affection" which would embody "all the grateful sentiments" of the Venezuelan republic "toward the glorious fatherland of Washington and Monroe!" The Venezuelan congress consequently resolved to

bestow upon the honorable Congress of the United States of America and upon the most excellent President of that nation, an homage of gratitude for the eminent service which they have rendered to the other independent peoples of the New World, and especially to the Venezuelan people, by the policy of promoting the peaceful and decorous settlement of the boundary controversy with British Guiana in a manner consonant with international justice.²⁴

In a report of the committee of foreign relations of the Venezuelan chamber of deputies the policy of the United States was described as an "application of the celebrated Doctrine of Monroe".²⁵

Similar sentiments were expressed in other Hispanic American countries. Both houses of congress of the United States of Brazil unanimously adopted a motion approving President Cleveland's message of December 17. The upper house of that congress transmitted greetings to the United States Senate about this message, declaring that Cleveland had "strenuously" guarded "the dignity, the sovereignty, and the freedom of the American nations".²⁶

In Guayaquil, Ecuador, *El Tiempo* published an article entitled "International Questions", stating that the attitude assumed by the United States in the boundary dispute had profoundly affected the minds of Spanish Americans:

²⁴ *Acuerdo del Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela dictado el 9 de Marzo de 1896*, pp. 7-9.

²⁵ *Diario de Caracas*, April 14, 1896.

²⁶ *Foreign Relations of the United States*, 1895, part I, p. 76.

Every person now feels that the saving Doctrine of Monroe will cease to be a purely speculative principle or a principle of merely historic value, as it has been designated, and that it will become a formula of our public international law. If the Great Republic actually wishes to make effective her protective influence in favor of the weak nationalities of Spanish America, it will become the safeguard of the interests of the continent. Until the present moment, we have been almost constantly threatened by the powerful influences of foreign nations that have interests which they wish to make prevail in America. . . . We are weak—this is the reason for the outrage. The resolute attitude of the United States in behalf of Spanish American interests involves neither the implicit acceptance by small republics of a protectorate with shameful results nor a tutelage of indefinite duration.²⁷

At the capital of Guatemala, on January 24, 1896, a masonic lodge drew up an address to President Cleveland, thanking him for the position which he had taken in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute. It declared that he had given "complete efficacy to the Monroe Doctrine," which had been

no more than a speculative hope with regard to the ambitious attempts of certain European powers to absorb the weak countries of America. . . . For, if Monroe announced the Doctrine which bears his name . . . Cleveland is the personage who gave it living reality in the law of nations and in the practical jurisprudence of the peoples of the earth! Monroe and Cleveland will be the personages consecrated by law in the nineteenth century; and their names will become a symbol of redemption in the melancholy struggle of the American peoples for the vindication of their rights!²⁸

About the same time *El Ferrocarril* of Sonsonata in Salvador also praised Cleveland and Monroe:

Monroe has opened to Cleveland the doors of the temple. In his turn Cleveland, if possible, has conferred greater immortality upon Monroe. America has immortalized both presidents, for she does justice to her benefactors. The message of Cleveland . . . has been the complement of American independence; or rather this state paper,

²⁷ As quoted in *Diario de Caracas*, February 5, 1896.

²⁸ As reprinted from *El Progreso Nacional*, Guatemala, in *Diario de Caracas*, April 30, 1896.

which has made effective and practical a saving Doctrine that for many years was considered platonic and theoretical, has had the effect of a moral and political victory! Without cannon or bloodshed the exposition of the illustrious President has been as significant as a new battle of Ayacucho: it is a new seal of our continental emancipation! Spanish Americans actually do not know whether to accord more greatness and nobility to the champions of their independence or to Monroe and Cleveland—the champions of their international emancipation. . . . In that achievement Monroe has been the brain and Cleveland the arm!²⁹

The president of Mexico was asked to express his sentiments regarding Cleveland's policy. Hence when he opened a session of the Mexican congress on April 10, 1896, President Díaz expressed his opinion concerning the Monroe Doctrine:

Without entering into discussions in respect to its origin and to the historic moment which caused its enunciation, without considering the details about the just limitations that its own author set to it, and which President Cleveland has recalled with so much acumen, the government of Mexico cannot do less than show itself the partisan of a Doctrine that condemns as contrary to the established order any attack of monarchial Europe upon the republics of America—those independent nations which are today administered under a popular form of government.

President Díaz then suggested that each of the republics of the continent,

by means of a declaration similar to that of President Monroe should proclaim that an attack by any foreign power which aims to impair the territory or the independence or to alter the institutions of one of the American republics would be considered, by each nation making the declaration, as an offense against herself. . . . In this manner the Doctrine which is today designated the Monroe Doctrine would become a truly American Doctrine in the most ample sense. . . .³⁰

²⁹ *El Ferrocarril*, Sonsonata, El Salvador, as quoted in *El Pregonero*, March 18, 1896.

³⁰ As quoted in *La Época*, Bogotá, June 2, 1896.

President Cleveland's policy attracted considerable attention in Colombia's capital. On January 4, 1896, *La Época* of Bogotá published an editorial entitled "The Practice of the Monroe Doctrine". The editor praised the application of that Doctrine by President Cleveland. He declared that, confronted by England's abuse of force, the land of Washington had shocked Europe by constituting herself, in the name of justice and of the New World, an arbitrator between the strong and the weak for the adjudication of the dispute. Comparing Lord Salisbury with the Prince of Denmark, he asserted that, since the President's message, the noble lord's native hue of resolution had been sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. Newspapers of Bogotá soon published Cleveland's message in Spanish.³¹ On January 9, *El Heraldo* contained an editorial entitled "The New Year" which was introduced by pictures of Monroe and Cleveland. That journal expressed its opinion of Cleveland's policy thus:

Admirable is the rôle which the Great Republic founded by the virtuous Washington plays in the Guiana controversy! By the side of Washington there will figure honorably in history Monroe and Cleveland, his worthy successors. Both of honest heart: the first was a glorious precursor of the independence of his country; and the second is conspicuous among all the politicians of the present epoch because of the elevation of his views and the rectitude of his character!

Prominent citizens of Bogotá gave a banquet to the ministers of Venezuela and the United States at that capital to show their appreciation of the use of the Monroe Doctrine in the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute. This celebration was held in a hall which was decorated with the flags of Venezuela and the United States and adorned with portraits of Washington, Bolívar, and Cleveland. Upon that occasion the Colombian thinker, Salvador Camacho Roldán, made an address lauding the actions of Cleveland who had

ratified the declarations of the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the discussions about the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

³¹ *La Época*, January 7, 1896; *El Heraldo*, Bogotá, January 23, 1896.

Camacho Roldán said that

from every point of view the intervention of the United States in the discussions of Great Britain with Venezuela is one of the most important international events of the nineteenth century. In Mr. Cleveland's mind there is not a shadow of egotism but simply a spirit of elevated justice and the magnanimity of the strong in defense of the rights of the weak. . . . ³²

At that banquet the Colombian poet, Diego Uribe, toasted Colombia's sister, Venezuela, and chanted the praises of the United States as the fountain of American progress, the nation which had conferred liberty upon the slaves—the land where America could behold shining purely and serenely, *la Libertad!*³³

Salud por ese pueblo soberano
Siempre en nobleza y en honor fecundo,
Que á través de las olas del Oceano
Tiende hacia el Sol su poderoso mano
Para afianzar la libertad de un mundo.

In phrases scarcely less poetic José María Quijano Wallis gave a toast in honor of the ministers of Venezuela and of the United States at Bogotá. Quijano Wallis characterized Cleveland's message as "noble and energetic". He declared that, invoking the political maxims of Franklin, Adams, and Monroe, the United States had faced the Mistress of the Seas and had addressed to that powerful usurper these words:

When in families that lack maternal support the young and feeble daughters are threatened with unjust aggressions, the oldest sister takes the place of the mother in order to support them and to maintain their rights. In the family of American nations, I am that elder sister; and I shall know how to fulfill that dignified and noble mission. The Continent of Columbus is my home and the home of my family. Our right of exclusive property over it is inalienable; for it emanates from nature and from our strength! I shall not permit you to profane it, nor to usurp it! My flag shall shield its interests, which are also mine!

³² *El Heraldo*, January 9, 1896.

³³ *La Época*, January 10, 1896.

My ships will protect its ports against the explosions of your bombs; and the breasts of my soldiers, if need be, will receive the shots of your cannon at the same time as the breasts of Venezuelans!³⁴

Although not fully aware of the extent to which the policy of the United States had been praised in Hispanic America, yet in a letter to President Cleveland on November 28, 1896, President Crespo said:

The vigor with which you have played your active rôle in this noble task—whatever may be the final outcome—will make your name worthy of eternal praise not only in your own great nation and in Venezuela but in the entire American continent.³⁵

When the terms of the proposed Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of arbitration became known in Caracas some dissatisfaction was indeed displayed. Expressing gratitude at the application of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States, Tomás Michelena voiced his displeasure with the treaty because it seemingly confirmed England's territorial claims.³⁶ On December 11, 1896, *El Pregonero* contained an editorial upon the same topic. Its most emphatic objection was couched in these words, evidently referring to the doctrine of prescription embodied in the convention:

One thing is clear from the project of the treaty:—England wishes to possess herself legally of what she occupied by force.

But the Venezuelan secretary of foreign relations, J. E. Rojas, rendered a more tolerant judgment. In his message to congress on February 20, 1897, he said:

The good offices thus exercised by the government at Washington have been in conformity with the desires of Venezuela. That country appealed to the Great Republic for a decorous solution of its conflict with Great Britain, and her appeal was heard. Although at present

³⁴ *Ibid.*, January 11, 1896.

³⁵ Reprinted from the *Boletín Oficial*, in *El Pregonero*, December 8, 1896. Crespo's letter was in reply to a letter from Cleveland, dated November 12, 1896.

³⁶ Michelena mentioned not only Cleveland's message but "the incomparable note of Secretary Olney", *El Pregonero*, December 10, 1896.

the British cabinet insists upon a territorial exclusion openly rejected by Venezuela some time ago, yet the path marked out by the United States was the one best adapted to bring the contending nations with the least delay to a positive harmony of opinions about arbitration.³⁷

After the irritating boundary controversy was peacefully adjusted by an arbitral decision that partook of the nature of a compromise, in a commentary upon the policy pursued by the United States toward Hispanic America, the Venezuelan littérateur, Rufino Blanco-Fombona, aptly said:

If the United States should aid Hispanic Americans in case of a conflict, when the interest of the people who proclaimed that Doctrine runs parallel to our interest, in order that the Empire of a European power may not rival her upon this continent—blessed be the name of Monroe! Used as a whet to the epicurean appetite of certain Yankees, the Doctrine of Monroe would be a medicine no less dangerous than the malady which it was designed to cure! But how that Doctrine has puckered the faces of the filibustering powers of Europe! The truth is that without the Monroe Doctrine, Venezuela would have lost Guiana, and England would have been planted upon the banks of the Orinoco River, soon to become its Mistress!³⁸

What conclusions do this study justify? It is clear that President Cleveland's message and not Secretary Olney's dispatch was the state paper upon which Hispanic American editors and publicists focused their attention. There is ample evidence to prove that in 1895 and 1896 the people of Venezuela gladly welcomed the application of the Monroe Doctrine to their long-standing boundary dispute with Great Britain. Evidence likewise shows that—contrary to views entertained by some students of the Monroe Doctrine—this application evoked favorable appreciations in Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Central America, and Mexico. The national governments of Venezuela and Brazil publicly expressed their sincere gratification at Cleveland's policy. In certain parts of Hispanic America that policy

³⁷ *Libro Amarillo de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela*, 1897, p. xxvii. Rojas mentioned Venezuela's gratitude to Cleveland, to his "very worthy secretary of state, Mr. Olney"; and to the United States Congress, *ibid.*, p. xxviii.

³⁸ Blanco-Fombona, *La Americanización del Mundo*, 11.

evoked sentiments favoring a Pan American Monroe Doctrine as well as suggestions concerning an American league of nations. These favorable reactions to the policy of the United States toward Venezuela—in contrast with unfavorable criticisms evoked by other “applications” of the Monroe Doctrine—support the conclusion that, although Hispanic American thinkers have disapproved of “the india-rubber Doctrine” upon certain occasions, as when used to justify the establishment of a protectorate over a nation of Hispanic America, yet they have approved the Monroe Doctrine when it was simply used to protect an Hispanic American state against foreign aggression. The application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary controversy is perhaps unique because few unfavorable comments were made by Hispanic Americans upon the policy pursued by the United States.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON.

ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA IN HISPANIC AMERICA¹

Through all stages of his evolution man seems to have striven to monopolize the largest obtainable share of things he prized, for the smallest number possible. The logical result of complete success in this would be subjection of all peoples to one autocrat. This was believed to be the design of the powers that prepared through years for and at last started the world war.

Autocracy kept Spanish America closed through three hundred years against all others, except a few of its favorites; for centuries autocracy has striven, in many lands and in divers ways, to put an end to democracy, the natural opponent of monopoly. In the New World, for more than a century, powers autocratic in their nature have striven to check if they could not wholly stop the growth and spread of democracy. Autocracy has carried on in Hispanic America a campaign directed mainly against that democracy of the North which has, for an ideal purpose, the securing of the greatest practicable good to the largest possible number.

As a whole this ages-old war has been disastrous to autocracy, which has been driven from field after field. Its defeats have been most destructive where it has been the more ruthless, as in Russia. Yet conservatives, reactionaries and mercenaries persist in striving to check, even if they know they can not long stop democracy's advance. These opponents do not show that they comprehend that this advance is an inevitable step in the evolution of mankind, nor that all who will not or can not keep pace with that march must be trampled into dust.

¹ The present article is part of a very vast subject of which much has been heard during the last five years. The editors of this REVIEW believe that the Doctrine of Pan Americanism is well worth the study of every American of North and South America. Hence no apology is offered in publishing an article that may not, perhaps, in all its parts be strictly called historical.—J. A. R.

Exposure of the cause of the antagonism of autocracy toward the New World democracies, and of its real designs against them, was volunteered in 1906 by Klaus Wagner, a German writer in terms quoted as follows:

Slowly, not hastily, we people of Germanic blood must proceed in the settlement of the lands which are to be ours in the future. . . . By right of war [conquest by arms] the non-Germanic [people] of America and Great Australia must be settled in Africa. . . . By right of war we can send back the useless South American Romance peoples, and the half-breeds to North America. . . . The lands will be settled upon by people of Germanic blood, the non-Germanic inhabitants driven into reservations, or at best to Africa [Algiers, Egypt, Morocco, Tunis].

Tannenberg, another German writer, offered public evidence in phrases translated as:

The German settlements in South Brazil and Uruguay are the only rays of light in this dismal picture of South American civilization. Here dwell 500,000 Germans, and it is to be hoped that in a reorganization of South American conditions after the peoples of Latin and Indian mixture are quite ruined by bad management the immense plains of the Plate, with the coast in the west, the east and the south, will fall into the hands of the German people. . . . It is truly a miracle that the German people did not long ago resolve on seizing that country.

Some years before the publication of the above citation, Dr. Otto Hötsch, professor of history at the royal academy in Posen, and in the war academy in Berlin, uttered the following:

The question whether the German element there [in South America] will turn to Germany or to the United States will be determined in a few years; and it will depend upon the position which Germany takes in fostering church and school.

The learned professor said in the same publication:

The most dangerous foe of Germany in this generation will prove to be the United States.

Count von Goetzen, said to have been a personal friend of the German Kaiser, was quoted at the close of the war to liberate Cuba, and before those witnesses told the purposes of Germany as follows:

The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us, as we shall then have put you [North Americans] in your place, and we will take charge of South America as far as we want to.

Gustav von Schmoller, said to be the most distinguished of German historians in the field of economics, was quoted as saying:

We must desire that, at any cost, a German country containing 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 Germans may grow up in the coming century in south Brazil—and that, too, no matter whether it remains a part of Brazil, becomes an independent State, or enters into close relations with our Empire. Unless our connection with Brazil is always secured by war-ships, and unless Germany is able to exercise pressure there, our development is threatened.

That such plain suggestions were heeded was indicated by the reports published in 1915 by the press of Hispanic America, to the effect that large stores of munitions, together with detailed plans for a German uprising in and seizure of Santa Catharina, in southern Brazil, had been discovered.

Had Germany not begun the world war in Europe, and had the Germans in a part or in all of the adjacent republics of Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay joined those of Brazil in setting up a new government in the province of Santa Catharina, that new government might have had from Germany even more prompt recognition, if that were possible, than the Republic of Panamá had from an administration of the United States. Following the precedent set by that administration, a German squadron might have been near the ports of those republics, ready to support the government of a new South American republic. Any may answer for himself the question whether the people of the United States could, under such conditions, have been induced or even driven into war against Germany and the new republic.

Well informed Hispanic Americans have said that the Monroe Doctrine has been, through a century, a bulwark that kept European monarchies from depriving the republics of the South of their territorial and of other rights. It saved the Bay Islands and part of the Mosquito Shore to Honduras, and induced Great Britain to give up its claim to domination over the east coast of Nicaragua, and later to abandon its claim to additional territory near the Orinoco. It induced Germany to forego the attempt to acquire the Isla Margarita of Venezuela, and of a port of Santo Domingo. On other occasions it prevented despoiling of Hispanic America by European powers. Perhaps no attempt at this was more dangerous than was the plan against Brazil.

These facts suggest some of the basic causes of the anti-American propaganda that has been carried on diligently, persistently, and through years, in most parts of Hispanic America and with what seemed to be success. Inability to keep Hispanic Americans from giving more and still more of their trade to the United States, and fear that most of that trade will come to the Big Republic because of the determination of its citizens to give the best-practicable service to buyers, may have led Europeans to support this propaganda liberally.

As to the fairness of citing evidence offered by eminent Germans: it is not denied that any such subject of their Empire would no doubt have been punished, in person or through family, friends or property, had his evidence displeased the rulers of that Empire. Therefore evidence given by them may fairly be accepted as representing truly the feelings, the intentions and the deeds of those rulers and of the people as a whole.

That exposure of Germany's designs, by her own witnesses of good standing, and later accounts of her savage dealings with peaceful neighbors and with neutral people, apparently convinced Hispanic America that such propaganda of anti-Americanism is an attack upon the welfare of everyone who works in any forest or on any farm, in factory or in mine, in office or in public service, in any part of the New World, and of all who depend on any of these for anything. Such attacks injure all natives of the Americas, for they tend to restrict purchases of products of prop-

erty and of industries, thus delaying the natural and just rise of these products and properties, and help to keep down wages and living conditions.

To help in this war against the people of the United States authors of articles for the periodical press, of pamphlets, and of books, have been employed. Lecturers and plaza and street agitators also had part in this work. Many were extravagant in their efforts to win approval from employers; most were obviously ignorant of the character and designs of the people of the United States. This caused well read, reasoning, and honorable Hispanic Americans to doubt the truth of many of the allegations made by the propagandists. For illustration of this attitude, Dr. J. A. Arias of Santa Rosa, Honduras, said in an article published early in 1914:

Much has been written and declaimed about the imperialistic tendencies of the North American government. By press, by popular tribune, by propaganda in clubs and associations, they have endeavored to arouse and inflame Central Americans to protest energetically against views and designs for protectorates in the five small parts of the country left to us by our forefathers.

The people have been brought to such exaltation that they are ready to defend with their lives the autonomy of their country. In the heat of their patriotism they have gone far, very far; they have reached injustice.

None has asked: Who are the initiators, who are the patrons and supporters of this charge of danger? Still less has any asked: Who were the generators of such nefarious ideas? Opinion has been stirred up against a people, prejudice has been created against a nation and hate of a race has been fomented. With the fear and the passion of advocates they have judged, condemned and sentenced. Thus they have committed injustices.

An anti-Yankee campaign has been made, ill feeling has been created against the American people. We curse them, pursue them, wish our people to hate them; our school children to grow up detesting a nation; cultivating prejudices against a race. Yet it is well known that that people, that race, has of its own will done us no harm. More, although it shames us to confess it, that nation has saved us, to the regret and in spite of some of our own representatives and arbiters.

Our own citizens have aided the enemy in this work. One news service in the United States cabled daily to the Hispanic American newspapers items that were mainly about crimes committed, divorces, and scandals and follies of society. Cultivators of hostility toward the people of the "Octopus of the North" cited this matter as proof that those people were criminals, salacious, and ungodly. Protests brought from editors the answer:

"Why should we imagine that this matter is unfair? It is chosen by American editors for a press association. Would they send it if it were not true?

"It may be true, yet be unjust as to the millions. Besides, the names given in most instances indicate an origin in eastern Europe."

A protest to Mendoza, then President of Panamá, brought an immediate order that such matter should no longer be given prominence by *El Diario de Panamá*, an organ for the government. Mention of this subject was all that was needed to lead the then principal owner and general manager of the *Panama Star and Herald* and of *La Estrella de Panamá* to stop such use of the harmful matter.

Publishers in the United States have helped the anti-American propaganda, to the injury of those manufacturers, carriers, and merchants whose money for advertising helped to pay contributors, editors and printers of jests, quips, and stories, articles on international affairs, books of travel and of description, and novels intended to amuse. There have been two glaring examples of the more offensive of such recent books. One book tells that its author tramped through Mexico and Central America and, in some instances, received such treatment as the hobo might have from the kindly disposed in the United States. Another such work was seemingly intended to irritate even more the people of South America. Offensive moving pictures shows have helped the enemies of the peoples of the New World, by picturing the Hispanic Americans as opera bouffe actors, as treacherous villains or as assassins.

Men supposed to be speaking for the people of the United States, have done like harm to business interests of those people; as when in a speech to the Senate at Washington a member passionately criticized the government of Nicaragua. An official printed copy of that speech was taken to a citizen of the Greater Republic, by a friendly member of Zelaya's cabinet, who said:

The President would like to have a translation of this speech. I think you'd rather do it than have it go to folk not friendly to American interests. They'd put the worst construction on it, instead of trying to soften its acrimony.

Two evenings later that Minister of Public Works said, after he had smoked his after-dinner cigar on the balcony of the American:

That speech by your Senator cost a New York company the sale of the iron for twenty miles of railway. I have orders to buy the iron in Germany.

Perhaps every considerable town in Hispanic America, and many a town in the United States, has one or more persons who are eager to show to influential people in the southern countries any utterance irritating to their citizens and that may be attributed to any publication in the United States. Five or six years ago such utterances would have been quoted as proof that the people of the North were intolerant and contemptuous in their opinions of those of the South.

This operated, directly or indirectly, to injure all industries of North America by inclining buyers to purchase from those who were seemingly more considerate and friendly than the North Americans appeared to be.

All democracies hold that freedom of the press is essential to the education, the development and the liberties of the whole people. This was probably the reason for the tolerance shown toward even the most unfair and intemperate of those who worked for the foes of North American interests in Hispanic America. Part of that work appeared in a publication of a volume of nearly 400 octavo pages, early in 1914. Its title is

Labor Hondureña por la Autonomía de Centro-América, and its alleged publisher was La Liga de la Defensa Nacional Centro-americana. In a preface to this volume is the following:

Among other documents of real importance this publication includes a large number of records of protests raised by almost all the towns of Honduras, against Yankee imperialism in Central America. With the passage of time these will undoubtedly have historic merit.

Another paragraph of that preface gives light upon the attitude of the government of Honduras, toward the anticipated intervention in Mexico and the protectorate in Nicaragua, in 1913, which was the declared reason for asking for these "actas de protestas." That paragraph says that:

Because of this I believe that the government should shut its ears to the clamor of anti-patriotism, hear the voice of the national conscience and be the safeguard of the rights of all.

A suggestion as to what may have been the real, if undeclared causes of the publishing of this *Labor Hondureña*, may be in the following utterances (p. 304):

Are they unaware that we could agree upon *certain* treaties with European powers, one of which has already offered negotiations not to be despised, and that in a given case we should accept without vacillation.²

Do they [the people of the United States] not know that our goodwill has limits; that we could boycott American trade, and shut our market to its products; that we could with indignation reject all friendly intercourse, all business, with their citizens?³

In that volume (p. 330) the Liga urged that:

The governments of Central America should subsidize transatlantic steamship lines to bring to Central America from old Europe its manu-

² Ignoran que podemos ajustar *ciertos* Tratados con potencias europeos, una de las cuales ha hecho ya gestiones poco despreciables, que en caso dado aceptaríamos sin vacilar? (*Labor Hondureña*, p. 304.)

³ No saben que nuestra bondad tiene límites, que lo pronto podemos boicotear las mercaderías americanas, podemos cerrar nuestro mercado a sus productos, podemos rechazar con indignación todo trato, todo negocio con sus subditos? (*Ibid.*, p. 304.)

factured products, that are more polished, finer and of better quality than the American goods and are, moreover, lower in price; because artisans in the United States lack the classic style, and their wages are high, consequently the prices of their products also are high.⁴

This work is cited chiefly to illustrate the power of publicity in Central America. The volume gives what are said to be "actas de protests" or resolutions protesting against intervention in Mexican affairs and a protectorate in Nicaragua by the United States. With each of these protests were printed the names of those who were said to have subscribed. They were asked to raise voluntary offerings for the cause. These were to be two dollars yearly for capitalists of the first class, one dollar a year for those of the second, and fifty cents a year for those of the third class.⁵ Desire to see their names in print may have influenced some to subscribe, and thus help pay the expenses of the campaign against Americans. Some twenty articles were contributed to this volume, fully half of them by lawyers, of whom one was a member of the supreme court and two had held the office of president of the republic. The expressions of these were moderate and sustained by the evidence, therefore seemed reasonable and unlike the impassioned charges in the other contributions, including most of the "actas."

This was one only of the books written to help the propaganda mentioned, that labored and still works to set the democracies of the Western World against each other, thus to help that project of subjugating Hispanic America avowed by Germany, that the

⁴ Los gobiernos de Centro América deben subvencionar líneas de vapores trasatlánticas para que visiten nuestros puertos y traigan los productos fabriles de la vieja Europa, que son más pulimentados, finos y de mejor calidad que los americanos, unidas tales condiciones al más bajo precio de la mercancía; pues, en los Estados Unidos todavía no existe el clásico estilo de los artistas, los jornales son altos, por consiguiente, los productos recargados desde sus precios originales. (*Ibid.*, p. 330.)

⁵ Que este Club que se ha organizado con fines de alto patriotismo, excite a las municipalidades de la República para que en juntas populares inquieran de sus respectivos vecindarios si están de acuerdo en que se levante una suscripción voluntaria de dos pesos anuales para capitalistas de primer clase, un peso de los de segunda y cincuenta centavos para proletarios, con el objeto de formar un fondo que se denominará "Fondo de Defensa Nacional." (*Ibid.*, p. 300.)

South Americans might be deported to Africa, and their broad and rich countries be possessed by German masters. The plan is on the old and obvious principle that a house divided against itself shall not stand—a scheme so ancient and so often used, with disastrous consequences to the people beguiled by it, that no reasonable excuse for being so misled can now exist.

Ugarte, an Argentino journalist and author of more than a dozen books, says in his *El Porvenir de la América Latina* (p. 155) that:

The United States, formed by a gathering of cold and reasoning people, have developed in accord with their origin, inventiveness, and a feverish life of unbounded industry. South America, where the Latin element predominates, has taken other courses that are neither superior nor inferior; that are simply different.

He tells his readers that:

Under Spanish rule South America was as a frozen sea, in which the intellect was suffocated. A flutter of ideas was enough to alarm the submissive multitude; the Mother Country was as a god of immobility and of terror, and although the spirit of revolt triumphed later, we must confess that tradition succeeded in preserving its influence over multitudes, in spite of rising passions and mutiny.⁶

On another page of the same volume the author says of the South Americans:

The natives, rebellious in the major part against industry, can rarely oppose a national product to the invading product, or an initiative of their own to that of the foreigner, and with the exception of some extremely fertile lands that will maintain themselves upright in the vortices of hurricanes, we witness the lamentable spectacle of half a continent lost to the Latin Americans, for whose effeminacy will have been substituted the vertigo of Yankee activity.

⁶ Bajo la dominación española, la América del Sur fué un mar de hielo, donde se ahogaban los espíritus. Un aletear de ideas bastaba para amedrentar a la multitud sumisa. La Metrópoli se impuso como un dios de la inmovilidad y del miedo. Y aunque el espíritu de la revolución triunfó más tarde, hay que confesar que, aun en medio del motín creciente de las pasiones, la tradición logró conservar su influencia sobre las muchedumbres. (Manuel Ugarte, *El Porvenir de la América Latina*, p. 204.)

Within ten or fifteen years after a few American promoters come among us, to diffuse their national traits in our America and, pacifically, with smiles on lips and pens in checkbooks, acquire mines and forests, erect factories to give new form to raw products, make canals and multiply railroads, and extend their feverish ardor to the limits; when the natives of each country feel inferior in vigor, in spirit or courage and, after long struggles, give place to those who transform nations and make them prosper, thus establishing a certain right to political rule, then, and then only, shall we comprehend the initial error of Latin American orientation.⁷

A number of passages in the work quoted suggest that it was a product of a student rather than that of a special pleader. Therefore it is unlike a book ascribed to Vargas Villa, a Colombian novelist, who is credited with effusions in essence as below:

Wilson and Roosevelt have torn the glorious flag; they flaunt the insolent rag over the affliction of the Latin race of America, which they dream of exterminating, in the savage ferocity of their barbarous souls! English imperialism makes for civilization. Proof of this may be seen in great and prosperous India, in Egypt, in Australia and in Canada, rich and almost free. American filibusterism makes for brutality. Proofs of this are seen in the Filipinos, hunted like wild beasts; in the disappearing Hawaiians, in the despoiled natives of Panamá and in the Porto Ricans, compelled by oppression to emigrate. . . . Wherever the Englishman goes, a village is born; wherever the Yankee goes, a race dies.

⁷ Los nativos, refractarios en su mayor parte a la industria, rara vez podran oponer un producto nacional al producto invasor o una iniciativa propia a la iniciativa extraña, y con excepción de algunos países fertilísimos que se mantendrán enhiestos en el vórtice de los huracanes, asistiremos al lamentable espectáculo de medio Continente perdido para los latinoamericanos, a cuya molicie se habrá sustituido el vertigo de la actividad de los yanquis.

Dentro de diez o quince años, cuando cuatro o cinco hornadas de norteamericanos emprendedores se lancen a difundir su nacionalidad por nuestra América, y pacíficamente, con la sonrisa en los labios y el lápiz en el libro de *bank-notes*, adquieran las minas y los bosques, levanten las fábricas, construyan los canales, den forma a los productos, multipliquen las vías férreas y difundan su ardor febril hasta los confines; cuando los naturales de cada país se sientan inferiores en inventiva, en vigor, en esfuerzo razonado y tras largas luchas acaben por ceder el puesto a los que transforman a la nación y la hacen próspera, afirmando así cierto derecho a la dominación política, entonces, sólo entonces comprenderemos el error inicial de la orientación lantinoamericana. (*Ibid.*, p. 155.)

Some who prize truth rather than poetic frenzy might ask whether this novelist ever learned that a number of people, from nearly every inhabited land on earth, found civilization, freedom and justice under the Yankee lead; that where the Yankee went some two hundred and fifty cities, that have 5,000 to 6,000,000 inhabitants each, were born; that there millions of people from other lands found homes quite as comfortable as they themselves saw fit to make, and riches enough to enable them to aid the needy upon call, and generously.

Writers of such attacks may have forgotten, or found it did not serve their purposes, to recall the fact that almost all movements which caused filibustering by citizens of the United States, were instigated, directed, and financed by Hispanic Americans, in part or wholly; that all such attempts are crimes, and that the government of the United States strives to prevent and to punish such offenses.

Señor Vargas Vila asks:

Who will warn Latin civilization, threatened with death in Europe that Calvary of the Latin race, about to disappear from America?

No race died because of the coming of the pioneers of the United States; the races that died here brought their own extinction by repeated and savage raids on people whose aim was to conquer the obstacles of the wilderness, and to convert its natural materials to the comfort and advancement of humanity. Those pioneers fought the barbarous Indians as the Mexican of Hispanic blood and civilization now fights to save his home and himself from Yaqui barbarism.

They who are really entitled to say they are of Latin race may not agree that its civilization is doomed to die. They may insist that its civilization is changing, as its natural evolution compels it to advance if it would not die. All may know that the Spanish form of that civilization claimed a large part of what is now the United States, and all the continents south of that, through three hundred years. Was it not Spanish notions of Latin civilization, and monopoly of industries, including commerce, or was it the Yankee idea of civilization, that kept Spanish America from

using to advantage its immeasurable advantages of location, climate, and natural riches? Let me quote Ugarte on this point. He says:

They that landed in the Indias were, with rare exceptions, rather a horde of ruined gentry, fugitive gamblers, and evildoers, and adventurers who, unable to live in their own countries, launched themselves, avid for booty, on the sea in an age of fanaticism and piracy, than the army of a nation. ⁸

But as that author says, men and their acts are products of past years. In other words:

The years are so linked that deeds begin before they are done. No age lives by itself; all epochs live the life that the past imposes, and prepare for deeds that later generations will consummate. ⁹

These give a glimpse at some means and methods used to plant, throughout Hispanic America, misunderstanding, suspicion and dislike and what was for years a real and strong dread of "Yankee expansionism", greed for territory and for control. Such feelings existed in considerable strength in many of the republics of the South until the year 1915, although the distinct declarations by President Wilson in his inaugural address seemed to do much to quiet such fears.

Effects of the diligent use of those means and methods against the interests of the North Americans were shown by many periodicals and books published in Hispanic America. They appeared in lectures and in soap-box orations, and in public "demonstrations of popular opinion", engineered by the propagandists. Of these propagandists in Central America a number were politi-

⁸ Por otra parte, lo que desembarcó en las Indias fué, con raras excepciones, más que el ejército de una nación, una horda de hidalgos arruinados, tahures perseguidos, malhechores en fuga y aventureros de baja estofa que, no pudiendo vivir en su patria, se lanzaban al mar, ávidos de botín, en una edad de fanatismo y de piratería. (*Ibid.*, p. 15.)

⁹ Los años se eslabonan de tal suerte que los hechos empiezan antes de haberse producido. Ninguna época vive por sí; todas realizan la vida que les impuso la anterior y preparan lo que consumará la siguiente. And he continues: "Sólo hemos encarado la realidad de ayer y la de hoy en cuanto ambos sirven para hacer fatal la de mañana." (*Ibid.*)

cal "emigrados" from Nicaragua, soldiers of fortune probably, or patriots for profit, from countries in which their friends had no power to give them offices of power and of gain.

A suggestion as to the real value of such demonstrations was seen in the Central Park, in the national capital of the republic of Honduras, one afternoon. A well built, good looking man followed by a train of boys just out of school marched to the base of the pedestal on which stands the statue of Morazán. From the stone step the General began shouting to the group about him, loudly enough to be heard by passing porters, muleteers, and idlers. They joined the schoolboys, and applauded cheerfully when the orator shouted such phrases as seem to be understood as signals for clapping of hands and cries of approval. Thirty or forty servants, lads from school, and laborers idling for an hour, made up what was described by an anti-American daily as "throngs of people". When the general wound up his speech three or four of the lads cried:

"Muerte a los Americanos!"

"Why, Carlos, I didn't know you hated us so!" I said to one of them. Carlos was puzzled awhile, then exclaimed:

"But we don't hate you! None of us do!" His fellows joined the protest.

"Well, then, you may have meant 'Death to the American Minister,' to his wife and daughters?"

"Never! Oh, never!" they cried. "No Hondureño could! Everybody knows that they are true friends of our country!"

"Then, when you cry 'Death to the Americans!' who do you mean?"

The boys looked questioningly at each other and at those of the crowd who had not followed the orator, until Carlos decided that:

"We mean the Yankees who will seize Mexico and Central America and make slaves of their people."

That seemed to satisfy the hearers, for several of them voiced approval of the explanation. The incident seems to illustrate fairly the attitude of Hispanic Americans generally, for they are almost without exception courteous and friendly to individual

citizens of Canada and of the United States, whom they meet and believe they understand; and this while they imagine that they hate the people who collectively make the "monstrous octopus of the North that will clutch with strangling tentacles the republics of the South"; that people Vargas Vila had in mind when he demanded:

Why not make Latin America see what in truth this race and people are? A lustful race, hostile and contemptuous; a countless people, false and cruel, insolent and depreciatory toward us, with monstrous ideas of their superiority, and an unbridled desire for conquest! . . . Such are the men of the North, descendants of the Norsemen, pirates of the Baltic who in crudely built boats crossed black waters, under misty skies, to pillage peoples.

One might justly suspect that the Colombian writer had in mind the Teutonic raids on northern Europe, and the origin of the Prussian people, for no one well read can be in these days ignorant of the fact that the people of the Greater Republic are descendants of the Dutch of Holland, of the French, the Italians, the Spanish, and many other races, besides the English. These mingled in the United States as so many different races mixed in no other part of the world to form a nation.

This long war against the interests of the New World has failed to induce Hispanic Americans to actual violence against persons or property of North Americans, except in Colombia and Mexico; but none can deny that impressionable youths, and men of little knowledge to whom excitement of almost any kind would be a welcome change from the monotony of dull and narrow lives, might reasonably be expected to attack, to injure bodily or even to kill persons against whom their passions may be kindled by reckless oratory. Hispanic Americans have said often and frankly, if not proudly in fact, that their races are impulsive, sentimental, even hotheaded, and thus quite unlike the North Americans, given to cold, clear analyses and logical reasoning. If this description of their peoples is true they should be very susceptible to such propaganda as was carried on there through the last twenty years or more.

A dispatch dated at Rio de Janeiro on June 17, 1919, told of renewed activity and vigor there in this fight against all American business and political interests. President Pessoa of Brazil was quoted, very soon after this was published in the United States, as saying:

The anti-American propaganda in some Brazilian newspapers does not in the least represent the sentiments of the people of Brazil.

Among those in the United States who were suspected of aiding that fight against all the Western World, particularly the United States, were foreign business wolves in sheeps' clothing. They had been furnished with charters, by one or other of several States the laws of which, relating to incorporating companies, may have had in view fees to be gained quite as much as the welfare of the public in general. Under such charter a concern might have invested in the United States a few dollars only, for the charter, for office equipment and rent, and no more. It could pass as a genuine American corporation. Any extortion, trickery, or other offense it might commit in another land would naturally be charged against the people of the land that gave it shelter and license to carry on business under protection of the United States. U. S. Minister Merry once told me that:

A drummer came to me in Managua, declared that he was an American citizen, working for an American corporation that had headquarters in New York, and that officials were holding his samples because of some tax or duty that was an extortion anyway. He demanded the assistance of the legation to obtain delivery of the cases.

I asked him when and where he was born, and he admitted that he was German. I asked him when and where he had become naturalized and why. He bluntly said that it was because it would enable him to demand aid by American consuls and ministers in other lands. Something I had heard made me tell the chap:

"If our consul and I don't help you out you can appeal to the German consul, you know. He'll help you, for one who is once a German is always a German, you know."

He admitted that he and many others acted upon that fact. They saw no reason for not doing what the American government permitted

without a word of objection. Such handmade citizens were thus doubly protected. When they had a complaint to make against a government, or a demand to present to it, they appealed for aid first to representatives of our government. They went to German ministers or consuls when they had no hope of other help.

Part of the strategy of the propagandists was that of those who shout: "Stop! Thief!" to divert attention from their own crime. They told Hispanic America that, as Ugarte had it: "The Eagle of the North will bury its talons in the vitals of Latin America, and devour it!" They asserted through years that "The Americans will, in their own time, seize each republic of the South; they will monopolize all its industries, fill all its offices, administer all its laws and thus reduce its citizens to a condition of peonage." José D. Gámez, then vice president of Nicaragua, said at dinner one day:

We don't really want the Americans to make the canal here; for if they get a canal zone here they'll spread over the whole country, become legal citizens, and in a few years take from us the control of our affairs.

While such allegations were being spread through Hispanic America, writers and publishers in Germany were telling their countrymen that they were soon to subjugate South America, occupy all its offices of honor and profit, and compel its natives to render to each German the homage due to his birth or his station. How dear to the heart of the average German this prospect may have been.

Many a time Hispanic Americans have been told that, instead of being designed as a bulwark against appropriation of their territory, the Monroe Doctrine was a dog-in-the-manger policy, planned and maintained to keep all others from taking countries which had been Spain's for centuries. The United States, they are told, advocates this policy, so that at its own pleasure it may take possession of these republics.

Declarations that the Monroe Doctrine is a vital right of the United States, that must and shall be preserved, stirs the anti-Americans to renewed avowals that the Doctrine means no more, nor less than "America for the Americans", in opposition to the

principle of "America for humanity", as the brilliant Dr. Drago happily phrased it—a wording that met instant and hearty approval by the millions of the northern as well as those of the southern continent of America.

Through generations before Spanish America was free, and afterward, the people of the United States practiced and established the principle thus stated by Doctor Drago. They held the doors of the Greater Republic open to people of every land and race, whether they were oppressed by poverty or by other conditions; and they invited all to share whatever opportunities the native born citizens of our country enjoyed.

It may be not widely known through Hispanic America that this almost unrestricted offer brought to the United States some who had been taught, by precept, by example, or by need, to take whatever they could get by any means. Old World conditions taught them greed, dishonesty, and servility, that tended to make them seek gifts that a native of the United States would disdain to accept, to lie about goods they sold, to commit crimes including assassination by stiletto or by bombs and arson that killed men, women, and children who had not offended the assassins. Others brought ruthless anarchy born of merciless oppression and nursed into vigor by repression by autocracy.

Compared with the whole number of those who found homes in the Greater Democracy the number of criminals who came was small. Because the offenses these committed against laws and morals were sensational they had much notice from the press. This would explain if it did not indeed justify the belief that the people of the United States, as a whole, were lawless boors, on a par with ill taught, servile peasantry of the lands whence these undesirable immigrants came. This helped to support accusations of many kinds against the people of the Big Republic of the North.

Many attacks upon the Monroe Doctrine were made in the interest of the powers that found that Doctrine an obstacle to their designs. As Hispanic Americans quite generally knew something of the truth about that Doctrine and its value to their countries, such denunciations helped the anti-Americanism very little.

None who saw the course of events in the republics of the South can reasonably doubt that events and propaganda created a real and rather vivid fear that the United States would, at times and under political control by predatory interests, assume direction of the public affairs of one after another of the sister republics. No evidence appears to indicate that they who labored to spread and cultivate such feeling were ignorant of the truth about the acquisition of territory by the United States, and unaware also of the fact that the truth can be learned in most good public libraries. Yet although the facts may be learned easily, the propagandists abstain from mentioning important elements of each such case.

In the cause of justice and fairer judgment, mention might well be made of the more important facts in each acquirement of territory by "The Octopus of the North".¹⁰ These may be summarized by a few figures and words, that show the area obtained, the source from which the territory came, and the compensation given in each instance or group of acquisitions. These data may be found in many publications, and may be presented as follows:

SOURCES	SQUARE MILES	COMPENSATION AFFORDED	
		Per square mile	Totals
Spain. Florida, etc.	72,101	\$69.35	\$5,000,000
Philippines.	118,671	169.04	20,100,000
Mexico.	559,859	32.65	18,250,000
Panamá.	436	37,224.77	16,250,000
Total Hispanic.	750,067	\$79.46	\$59,600,000
France.	827,897	\$18.51	\$15,440,000
Russia.	590,884	12.18	7,200,000
Texas, admitted.	389,166
Oregon.	286,541
Hawaii.	6,449	62,025.11	4,000,000
Denmark.	142	176,056.33	25,000,000
Samoa.	77
Total others.	2,101,246	\$24.57	\$51,640,000
General totals.	2,851,313	\$39.01	\$111,240,000

¹⁰ El pulpo monstruoso del Norte quiere extender sus asfixiantes tentáculos con indignidad diabólica, digna del más fuerte anatema, hacia estas desgredadas repúblicas del Centro, con el fin de hacerse descaradamente dueño y señor de ellas. (*Labor Hondureña*, Comayaguela, 1914.)

These figures indicate that the United States were asked to pay, and did pay for 2,191,246 square miles, or 73.7 per cent of all territory acquired, 46.4 per cent of the whole compensation given. Yankee expansionism has often been accused of having wrested from Mexico 1,235,566 square miles of territory. This included the Oregon territory and Texas. On the other side it has been maintained that Texas was an independent republic, that held 389,166 square miles which, with the independence of the republic, had been secured by rebellion, as Mexico herself obtained her territory and sovereign existence by rebellion against Spain. It has been held, also, that Oregon was inhabited sparsely by nomadic bands of Indians who acknowledged no allegiance to Mexico; that the United States took possession and occupied that territory by reason of subduing the Indians, and that therefore the question of title was not open to dispute by Mexico, since she had never established dominion there. Referring to this Dr. A. Mariano de Elia, Consul General for Argentina in 1912, said in a public address in Tegucigalpa:

The United States declared ownership indisputable where *discussion was not admissible* upon the dominion over Oregon. Notwithstanding that they ceded to a potent foreign nation a right to establish colonies in that territory, putting this in the form of a treaty.¹¹

In the rest of the address by the Consul General were indications that the passage quoted might be taken as implying a question of the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon. So far as is commonly known they who insisted that the Octopus of the North will grasp each country of the South, and suck out its life, seldom if ever recalled to their audiences the truth about the foundation of the titles by which nearly all nations, including those of Hispanic America, hold their territory. H. G. Wells, the famous English author, tells us that after the discovery of the New World "Some one called The Pope is

¹¹ Declara EE. UU. de indiscutible propiedad donde no era admisible la discusión sobre el dominio del Oregón. No obstante esto, cede a una potente nación extranjera, establezca colonias en ese territorio, poniéndolo como marca la fórmula de un tratado. (A. Mariano de Elia, Consul General de Argentina, 1912.)

seen parceling out the continent among European powers". The statement suggests the query: By what right?

Ugarte says:

When Francis I furnished to the Florentine navigator Verrazani the means needed for going to colonize North America, and when the Spanish captain Pánfilo Narváez took possession, in the name of Charles V, of what is today one of the most beautiful States of the Union, it was not possible to foresee the birth, still less the power of the nation that was to expand without ceasing until, with the annexation of Louisiana in 1804, of Florida in 1819, of Texas in 1845, and of California and New Mexico in 1848, it attained an enormous development that has not been checked for an instant.¹²

From a day before man began recording his deeds down to the end of the great world war, most people held that conquest was a God-given right, and that it gave to the victors sound title to ownership of the territory occupied by the vanquished. Incidents following the recent peace conference at Versailles suggested that some if not most of the nations represented at that conference clung to that ages old belief. On that occasion the President of the United States strove faithfully to induce the peoples there represented to adopt the principle that armed conquest gives no sound title to property, except perhaps as just reparation for unwarranted injury done by the conquered. Practically all democracies of the New World have acted on that principle through decades.

The young democracy of the North was a mere infant when it began to pay for territory it might have been able to take by conquest. In 1819 the dollar paid to Spain on account of Florida was worth far more than a dollar is worth today, and the

¹² Cuando Francisco I proporcionó al navegante florentino Verrazani los medios necesarios para ir a colonizar la América del Norte, y cuando el capitán español don Pánfilo Narváez tomó posesión de lo que es hoy uno de los más hermosos Estados de la Unión en nombre de Carlos V, no era posible prever el nacimiento ni menos aún el poder de la gran nación que debía engrandecerse incesantemente hasta alcanzar con la anexión de la Louisiana en 1804, la de Florida en 1819, la de Texas en 1845 y la de California y Nuevo Mexico en 1848, el desarrollo enorme que no se ha detenido un instante. (Manuel Ugarte, *El Porvenir de la América Latina*.)

\$5,000,000 burdened the new republic more heavily perhaps than \$500,000,000 could now. After that purchase the newly established democracy of the North gave a high price for each territory it obtained from Hispanic American claimants.

Hispanic America has been told innumerable times that the Octopus of the North robbed Mexico of a vast territory. Had the United States refused to give to Mexico a centavo on account of that territory, who could justly charge that their title to it was not gained by means that were exactly the same as those used by Mexico to get its title to the same lands, and others? The official figures quoted above show that the people charged with being governed by dollar diplomacy, by greed for territory and for imperialistic expansion, gave to Spain and Spanish America more than three dollars for territory for each dollar paid, per square mile, to all others together. Yet those Spanish American lands were, in the main, already the property of the United States, according to the ages old law that is to this hour held to give good and honest title to territory. Until these truths shall have been widely understood throughout Hispanic America, its people may continue to sympathize with the feeling to which reference was made by a *Manifiesto de los Intelectuales Mexicanos en la Emigración*, in 1917. It said in effect:

Peoples who live contemplating the past, decay irremediably. Mexico can not be an exception, and we are sure of complying with one of our highest and strictest duties by making use of this solemn and decisive occasion, that scarcely in centuries will again present itself, to say to our compatriots that the future growth of Mexico requires us to abandon now the view of the disaster of '48 to gaze serenely forward, according to the beautiful expression of an illustrious Mexican: "without rancor for the past nor fears for the future".¹³

¹³ Los pueblos que viven contemplando el pasado, decaen irremediabilmente. Mexico no puede ser un excepción, y nosotros estamos seguros de cumplir uno de nuestros más altos y estrictos deberes aprovechando esta ocasión solemne y decisiva, que acaso en siglos no vuelva a presentarse, para decir a nuestros compatriotas que el futuro engrandecimiento de Mexico nos exige a partir ya la vista del desastre del '48 para mirar serenamente hacia adelante, según la bella fórmula de un Mexicano ilustre "Sin rencores para el pasado ni temores para el porvenir". (Querido Mohino, Cuba, 1917.)

The facts mentioned may be understood by American statesmen, journalists, and others, but few have appeared to put them before the millions plainly and often, thus to counteract the anti-American detail of the perpetual world war. Yet none can measure the harm already done to the interests of all people of North America by the war. None can say truly how much the industries of Hispanic America have been delayed by it, nor how great the danger that threatens them, from the persistent continuance of that struggle. The enemies of New World democracies no doubt have believed that their propaganda was profitable, else they would not have continued it through all the European conflict.

This persistence is despite the fact, that most gains from the propaganda seemed to be swept away, by discovery of the real purpose of the fight against the people of the United States, even in the few countries of Hispanic America where the national governments appeared subservient to German influences. Even in these far the larger part of the inhabitants, including many legislators, members of the cabinets, and other leaders of public opinion, showed ardent sympathy for the cause of the allied democracies, that included nearly or quite all nations having any Latin blood. Most of the twenty Hispanic American governments made their feelings known by cutting off their intercourse with the German Empire; some of them by declaring war against it; a few by trying to put armed forces into the battle in Europe.

On a number of occasions there were enthusiastic demonstrations of friendliness toward the citizens of the United States who appeared in the larger towns, as in Argentina, in Brazil, and in other republics of South America. This may be no more than natural, for from Tierra del Fuego to the Arctic practically all the civilized people are alike in their ideal of freedom, of the basic principles of democracy, of their rights and duties as to education, and of the right of each people to live its own life in its own way, so long as that does not violate the equal right of any other people. They are in the main alike in spontaneous, immediate, and liberal response to appeals for aid,

and to evidences of good will also. Fairer understanding by each race of the other races of these democracies would benefit all, and the press is of all known means at once the readiest and the most effective for bringing about such an understanding.

Good work has been done in this field already, and its effect has plainly shown that it is very beneficial. To counteract the propaganda against the people of the United States would probably require less outlay of labor and other capital than that propaganda costs, and should involve nothing that might sweep away its benefits as those from the anti-American efforts were swept; for the counter propaganda need use none other than easily established facts honestly presented, and supported by such superior service as the genuine North American strives without ceasing to give to those with whom he deals. These means will no doubt, if extended and continued, convert nearly every honorable and influential Hispanic American into an ardent, energetic, and persistent advocate and supporter of pan-Americanism, even though he may now be a believer in anti-Americanism.

EDWARD PERRY.

AGREEMENT BY FERDINAND AND ISABELLA RESPECTING THE TOWN AND FORTRESS OF LUMBIER, IN NAVARRE

The following document, which was presented to the Library of Congress in the spring of 1919 by J. Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL.D., of New York, is of interest as illustrating the political situation in Navarre south of the Pyrenees, in the year 1486, and the methods used by the Spanish sovereigns in their attempt to dominate that country and prevent it from passing under the control of France.

Briefly it is an agreement on the part of Ferdinand and Isabella to pay 4,000 *doblas* of gold to three members of the Ayanz family, for the delivery of the town and fortress of Lumbier into the hands of the Spanish captain-general of the frontiers of Castile, Juan de Ribera, within the period of twenty-five days.

The ancient town of Lumbier is situated 22 miles south-southeast of Pamplona in a position of military importance, above the junction of the Salazar and Irati rivers whose valleys descend from the western passes of the Pyrenees.

In the civil wars between the factions of the Beaumonts and the Agramonts which agitated Navarre in the latter half of the fifteenth century, wellnigh reducing it to anarchy, Lumbier sided with the Beaumonts. During part of this period its captain-general was Juan Martiniz Duriz, lord of Artieda, one of the Beaumonts' warmest adherents. In 1461, Carlos d'Artieda held it for the Beaumonts. Possession of the place was warmly disputed.¹

The domestic dissensions among the Navarrese offered occasions for intervention on the part of neighboring powers, by

¹ G. Desdevises du Dezert, *Don Carlos d'Aragon, Prince de Viane* (1889), pp. 218, 221, 246, n. 4, 257, n. 1, 295, 378, 379.

which France and the great Spanish kingdoms of Aragon and Castile did not fail to profit, in order to extend their influence within the country. In particular the Spanish rulers desired to control the fortresses guarding the highways by which the French might invade Spain. Intervention often assumed the guise of mediation. Thus, in 1476, Ferdinand, then King of Castile and heir-apparent to the throne of Aragon, played the rôle of pacificator between the Beaumonts and Agramonts, and then concluded a treaty with the governor of Navarre, which permitted him to place garrisons, temporarily, in certain fortresses possessed by the Beaumont faction, including the fortress of Lumbier. This treaty made him virtual protector of Navarre.²

The accession of the young Queen Catherine to the throne of Navarre in 1483 gave the rival sovereigns of Spain and France an unusual opportunity to tighten their grasp upon the small kingdom, as they were quick to perceive. Ferdinand and Isabella displayed the greatest energy in trying to arrange a marriage between the girl Queen and their son, Don Juan. For this end they negotiated with the regent of Navarre, the Queen's mother; and bought or otherwise secured support from the Cortes of Navarre, as well as from a section of the Agramont party (which generally favored France) and from the Beaumonts, whose powerful leader the Count of Lerin agreed to deliver the Beaumontese places to the Spanish captain Juan de Ribera. Indeed, before the negotiations ended the aforesaid Agramonts as well as the Beaumonts had entered into treasonable alliance with the Spaniards and Juan de Ribera had occupied several places in Navarre.³

The efforts of Ferdinand and Isabella were checkmated by the King of France, who was able to frighten the regent of Navarre into consenting to a marriage between the Queen and Jean d'Albret. But the marriage, which took place in 1484, had unexpected consequences; since it immediately involved the rulers of Navarre in a struggle between French factions, which

² P. Boissonnade, *Histoire de la Réunion de la Navarre à la Castile* (1893), pp. 12-14.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 35-45; 50-55.

alienated them from the King of France, and led them, in 1485, to placate the rebellious Beaumonts by restoring their offices, privileges, and places, and even to turn to the Spaniards for aid.⁴ Jealous of the favors lavished upon the Beaumonts, the Agramonts would not lay down their arms.⁵

Such was the state of affairs in Navarre when Ferdinand and Isabella bargained with the Ayanz family for the delivery of the town and fortress of Lumbier.

On the particular circumstances connected with the incident, the books accessible to the contributor throw a dim and uncertain light. They show, however, that the Ayanz were kinsmen of the Artiedas, and like them had been partisans of the Beaumonts. But in 1482 the Artiedas slew several of the Ayanz, and because the Count of Lerin, chief of the Beaumonts, received the murderers into his house, the Ayanz (who were numerous and very brave), transferred their allegiance to the Agramonts.⁶ If the Artiedas were still captains of Lumbier in 1486, it would seem that Ferdinand and Isabella were profiting by a family feud as well as by partisan strife, in their transactions respecting the fortress.

FRANCES G. DAVENPORT.

El Rey e la Reyna

Por quanto vos, Lope de Assiaga, en nombre de Charles de Ayanço e Johan de Ayanço e Johan de Ayanço su fijo, e por virtud del poder que dellos teneys, nos prometistes e segurastes e jurastes que los dichos Charles de Ayanço e Juan de Ayanço e Johan de Ayanço su fijo nos entregaran, e a Don Johan de Ribera nuestro capitan, en nuestro nombre e a quien nuestro poder o suyo para ello cometido, la villa e

⁴ In 1485 the sovereigns of Navarre annulled the decree of banishment against the exiles from Lumbier, and confirmed Carlos de Artieda in the office of *justiciado* of Pamplona, and in the offices which are called *Almiradios* of the valleys of Lumbier, Sarassaz and Longira. G. Zurita, *Anales de la Corona de Aragon*, lib. xx., c. 63; IV. (1629), p. 338.¹⁰

⁵ Boissonnade, *op. cit.*, pp. 73, 74.

⁶ P. José de Moret, *Anales del Reino de Navarra* (1890-1892), VII. 66. It is also said that in this same year a member of the house of Ayanz agreed to assassinate the Count of Lerin, of whom the King wished to be rid. Moret, *op. cit.*, p. 74; Boissonnade, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

fortaleza de Lunbier con su tierra e termino, desde oy fayta veynte e cinco dias primeros siguientes Nos acatando el servicio que en la entrega dela dicha villa e fortaleza rrecibimos e por faser merced a los dichos Charles de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo su fijo en henmienda e rremuneracion dello por la presente vos seguramos e prometemos por nuestra fee e palabra rreal de dar a vos el dicho Lope de Assiaga en nombre de los suso dichos e para ellos quatro mill doblas de oro castellanos (o a dose rreales de plata por cada una) delos quales nos pornemos luego, en poder del dicho Don Johan de Ribera trescientos e cincuenta mill de maravedis en dinero, e dose joyels de oro, el uno con uno balax e tres perlas, e el otro con otro balax grande en un cofre, para quello de e entregue a Charles de Cabalça alcaide de Nabardun e a vos el dicho Lope de Assiaga, dando le vos otros al dicho Don Juan seguridad bastante laque entre vos otros e el fuera acordada a tal patyo e condicion que sy la dicha villa e fortaleza de Lunbier le fuere entregada dentro delos dichos veynt' e cinco dias por los dichos Charles de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo su fijo o por su parte por manera quel o quien su poder cometida se apoderado en lo alto e baxo dello a toda su voluntad, que podays dar e entregar los dichos trescientos e cincuenta mill maravedis a los dichos Charles de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo e Johan de Ayanzo su fijo e ayan despues de rrecevir en vuestro poder solo dichos joyellas por tiempo de dos meses primeros siguientes, contados desde el dia quela dicha villa e fortaleza de Lunbier asy fuera entregada al dicho Don Johan o a quien su poder cometido por predo e seguridad de quinientes e treynta e ocho mill maravedis que rrestan por pagare delas dichas quatro mill doblas sobre solo dichos trescientos e cincuenta mill las quales dichas quinientas e tryenta e ocho mill maravedis vos prometemos de vos pagare dentro delos dichos dos meses e sy lo non fezieremos que pasados los dichos doss meses podays entregar los dichos dos joyels a los dichos Charles de Ayanzo e Johan de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo su fijo para que ellos lo tengan hasta que nos los paguemos las dichas quinientas e treyntas ocho mill maravedis pero sy dentro delos dichos veynt' e cinco dias non fuere entregada la dicha villa e fortaleza por los dichos Charles de Ayanzo e Juan de Ayanzo e Johan de Ayanzo su fijo o por su parte al dicho Don Juan de Ribera o a quien su poder cometido como dicho es que en tal caso seays obligados vos el dicho Lope de Assiaga e el dicho alcaide Charles de Cabalça de tinar e rrestituyr e entregar al dicho Don Johan de Ribera o a quien su poder para ello cometido los dichos trescientos e cincuenta mill maravedis e

los dichos joyels segund e por la forma quel vos lo dase e entregase. En fe delo qual vos mandamos dar esta nuestra carta, firmada de nuestro nombre e scellada con nuestro scello. Fecho en la cibdad de Salamanca a viente dias del mes de noviembre año del Señor de mill e quatro[cientos] e ochenta e scyss anos.

YO EL REY. YO LA REYNA.

Por mandado del Rey e dela Reyna,

FERNAND ALVARES.

The King and the Queen

Inasmuch as you, Lope de Assiaga, in the name of Charles de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo, his son, and by virtue of the power that you hold from them, have promised and assured us and sworn to us that the said Charles de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo, his son, will deliver to us and to Don Juan de Ribera, our captain, in our name, to whom our power is for this purpose committed (or to whomever he empowers), the town and fortress of Lumbier, with its land and district, within twenty-five days first ensuing,—We, in acknowledgment of the service that we have received by the delivery of the said town and fortress, and to confer honor on the said Charles de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo, his son, in reward and recompense thereof, by these presents assure and promise you, on our royal faith and word, to give to you, the said Lope de Assiaga, in the name of the aforesaid and for them, four thousand Castilian *doblas* of gold (or twelve reals of silver for each *dobra*), of which we will immediately place in the power of the said Don Juan de Ribera, three hundred and fifty thousand *maravedis* in money, and two jewels of gold, one with a ruby and three pearls, and the other with another large ruby, in a box, in order that he may give and deliver it to Charles de Cabalça, alcaide of Nabardun, and to you the said Lope de Assiaga (you two giving the said Don Juan sufficient security which shall be agreed on between you two and him), on this condition, that if the said town and fortress of Lumbier shall be delivered to him within the said twenty-five days by the said Charles de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo and Juan de Ayanzo, his son, or on their behalf, in such manner that he (or to whomsoever his power is committed (shall enter into complete possession, to do as he likes with it, that you may give and deliver the said three hundred and fifty thousand *maravedis* to the said Charles de Ayanzo and Juan de

Ayaño and Juan de Ayaño, his son, and having received into your sole power the said jewels for the period of two months first ensuing, counted from the day that the said town and fortress of Lumbier shall have been thus delivered to the said Don Juan, or to whomsoever his power is committed, as value and security for five hundred and thirty-eight thousand maravedis which remain to be paid of the said four thousand *doblas* over and above the said three hundred and fifty thousand; which said five hundred and thirty-eight thousand maravedis we promise to pay you, within the said two months, and if we do not, after the lapse of the said two months, you may deliver the said two jewels to the said Charles de Ayaño and Juan de Ayaño and Juan de Ayaño, his son, to hold them until we pay to them the said five hundred and thirty-eight thousand maravedis; but if within the said twenty-five days the said town and fortress shall not be delivered by the said Charles de Ayaño and Juan de Ayaño and Juan de Ayaño, his son, or on their behalf, to the said Don Juan de Ribera or to whomsoever his power is committed, as aforesaid, that in such case you the said Lope de Assiaga and the said alcaide Charles de Cabalça shall be obliged to return and restore and deliver to the said Don Juan de Ribera or to whomsoever his power is committed for that purpose, the said three hundred and fifty thousand maravedis and the said jewels according to and in the form that they were given and delivered to you. In confirmation of which we order you to be given this our letter, signed with our name and sealed with our seal. Done in the city of Salamanca on the twentieth day of the month of November in the year of the Lord one thousand four hundred and eighty-six years.

I, THE KING.

I, THE QUEEN.

By order of the King and Queen,

FERNAND ALVARES.

BOOK REVIEWS

Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Obispo de Puebla y Osmá, Visitador y Virrey de la Nueva España. By GENARO GARCÍA. (Mexico: Librería de Bouret, 1918. Pp. 426.)

In this book the distinguished bibliographer and historian of Mexico sets forth in his perfectly polished Spanish and with his characteristically finished scholarship the significant aspects of the life of one of the most noteworthy figures in Mexican colonial history. Genaro García is the one Mexican historian of the day who has an established international reputation. Juan de Palafox y Mendoza was the one great administrator of seventeenth-century New Spain who had the courage to set himself against the current of things as they ought not to be in order that his king might be the better served. In a degree his career was remarkably like that of the great eighteenth-century breaker of traditions, José de Gálvez; both rose from obscurity to great power; both, as visitors general, set New Spain by the ears, breaking through the trammels of administrative forms to obtain their ends; both had a measure of success in arresting the decay of an empire which was foredoomed to dissolution in spite of the work of reformers.

The biography is given a masterly treatment. Something there is, too, of self-revelation in the work of the author. García is still a young man; remarkably young in face, lithe in figure, buoyant in spirit though amply endowed with years, experience, and success. So he has sat serene—almost serene—in his wonderful private library in the Calle Carmen, adding another volume to a list of publications already longer than any other living historian of the continent has to his credit. Almost serene there, while revolution and ruin stalked through his own land, and in Europe “a stupendously powerful nation . . . with insane ambition to dominate the world, began the most costly and cruel war of all the centuries, unmindful that neglect of the principles of right, of the prerogatives of the weak, of the liberties of humanity, of the obligations of honor itself, can never establish perdurable greatness.” He saw his way through to a balanced conception of the world war while yet the vision of many of his compatriots was

sadly befogged. Thus he was able to construct a life-story that is worth reading for its clear understanding of the political, social, and religious life of the seventeenth century.

Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, born in 1600, was the love-child of the marquis of Ariza. The mother, for shame, would have had him drowned, but the miller, as in a fairy story, rescued him and kept him until he was ten years old, when the father in expiation legitimized him and lavished upon him care, affection, education, and, finally, the management of the family estate. This responsibility won the youth the opportunity to sit in the Cortes of Monsón; here, by humiliating but necessary adulation of silly Philip IV, he attracted the attention and favor of the malevolent favorite, the count of Olivares, who in 1626 made Palafox fiscal of the Consejo de Guerra while yet he wore the monastic garb of the university student. This he had been about to discard for the luxurious attire appropriate to his new position and his "almost completed" nuptials, when a word from Olivares compelled him to lay aside both fine raiment and conjugal felicity. Consequently the career of the Church, which his parents desired for him, was still open, and into it his natural devotional bent impelled him.

In 1629 he completed his holy orders, and was soon made fiscal of the Council of the Indies. In the new office he gained an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the American colonies, which gave him ascendancy over his colleagues at court; even secretaries of state were wont to court his opinion and favor.

When the bishop of Puebla died in 1638, the king named Palafox for the vacant see, and he was consecrated in December of the following year. He was to go to the Indies with the newly appointed viceroy, Escalona, and there perform numerous political duties in addition to his episcopal ones. He was to act as *juez de residencia* of two retired viceroys and as visitor general of New Spain; he was also to revive the ocean trade in the Pacific which had recently been suspended by the viceroy Cerralvo. Such a combination of duties in one man sufficiently emphasizes the scant resources of the monarch for ultramarine appointments, but the lack of good administrative timber was later to be still more strikingly demonstrated when, the young and giddy viceroy falling under a cloud of suspicion, Palafox was asked to serve at one and the same time as visitor general, viceroy, archbishop of Mexico, and bishop of Puebla. Indeed, so cumbersome was the administrative system, so full of executive and judicial checks and balances, that frictionless administration could be effected only by reposing all the power in one supreme officer.

Arriving in New Spain, Palafox participated in the welcome extended to the new viceroy in a series of festivities which lasted for months and cost forty thousand pesos from the municipal funds of Mexico City. Then, plunging into his episcopal duties with remarkable energy, he soon had the long neglected construction of his cathedral under way again, religious ceremony and doctrine revived and purified, and the remnants of paganism destroyed with a thoroughness worthy of the apostolic zeal of the sixteenth century missionaries.

The orgy of reform was halted in mid-career by a situation due to the historic growth of the Church in New Spain. The early spiritual conquest had been made almost entirely by friars or religious. They had absorbed the care of the curacies and *doctrinas* to the practical exclusion of the secular priests, who arrived late on the scene of action. Provision had been made for friars to act as parish priests under licenses from the bishops. But they had consistently refrained from seeking licenses because they wanted to manage and enjoy their fortunes and lands without control from the secular arm of the Church. Throughout nearly all of New Spain they had enjoyed half a century of immunity from this control, but Palafox brought the regulars to a reckoning in the bishopric of Puebla in three days' time. The establishment of the episcopal authority came as salvation to his seven hundred secular clergymen, who, lacking the revenues from taxes and obventions which went to the regulars as the principal landholders and *curas de almas*, had been reduced to beggary.

In the midst of these labors came the revolution whereby Portugal regained her independence, which had been snatched away by Philip II. The viceroy, Escalona, being a near relative of the House of Braganza, was suspected of being too sympathetic with the movement. Palafox, investigating the matter, brought findings of no great importance, but the suspicion was sufficient to cause the king to remove Escalona and put Palafox temporarily in his place. For a few months after June 9, 1642, then, the prelate exercised practically omnipotent control in Mexico.

Here was the opportunity to extend the work of secularization begun in Puebla and to continue the destruction of the Aztec idols which the viceroys had preserved as trophies. In these and other ecclesiastical reforms his activities were so manifold that it was said that the good customs which he introduced left little need for further "government."

Meantime as visitor Palafox had continued the *residencias* of the two viceroys amid the visitation of the *consulado*, the mint, the treas-

ury officials, and the *audiencia*. Numberless suits were brought against lax administrative officers. Necessarily, an enemy was made as well as a friend with every decision.

As viceroy he removed the dangerous Portuguese settlers twenty leagues from the coast as a defense measure; he compiled, classified, and made harmonious the multifarious ordinances for the control of the *audiencia*, the treasury officials, the *tribunal de cuentas*, the university, for the collection of the tribute and the *alcabala*, and for the control of the chief industries. He sent the king a special report on the several provinces of New Spain. He quickened the course of justice in the courts. He added 700,000 pesos to the tax returns without raising the rates. He organized twelve regiments of soldiers to repel possible invasion, and built and equipped an armory in the capital. He checked official graft, going so far in his purifying practices as to deny himself any salary in his capacities as viceroy and visitor.

But his too radical reforms called down trouble upon his head. The opposition took the form of long lawsuits with the Jesuits over the already vexed question of the payment of the tithes. It will be remembered that the Pope in 1501 conceded the tithes of America to the Spanish crown under the condition that the revenue be used to endow churches and cathedrals and to support priests. Their Catholic Majesties conceded the tithes to the Church, reserving to the state two-ninths of the gross receipts. Hence any alienation of estates to the regular orders without reserving the tithes for the secular church was illegal, as it contravened the definitive apostolic concession.

In America, where the tithes were of special importance because they were the sole resource of the seculars, the cathedrals brought suits frequently against the orders, which had monopolized great tracts of land and refused tithe payments on the produce thereof. This refusal not only reduced the income of the secular Church and the state by the amount of tithes due from the orders, but caused other landholders to delay or refuse to pay their tithes also, because they could not farm successfully in competition with those who did not pay the legal taxes.

The Jesuit order, in particular, had engaged extensively in agriculture, trade, and manufacturing. By its refusal to pay tithes it had made the situation of the secular Church and of the state particularly difficult. The refusal was based on exemptions which had subsisted until 1623, but which had then been revoked. Suits begun in connection

with this legislation had not yet been decided when Palafox came to New Spain. In particular, there had been a donation to the Jesuits of Puebla by the *racionero* of the cathedral itself, de la Serna, of certain lands without reservation of the tithes, and the suit brought by the cathedral to annul the gift was still pending. The ecclesiastical court excommunicated de la Serna at the instance of Palafox, this proving the beginning of his rupture with the powerful order. The Jesuits complained of him to the king in 1642, but the bishop justified his procedure by showing that his own cathedral was two years behind in its revenues, others being in even worse straits, while the orders were needlessly increasing their wealth, though they were already in possession of the greater and better part of the lands.

To this the Company replied in 1643 and 1644. The judicial documents multiplied during the ensuing years. The Jesuits began to inveigh against Palafox from their pulpits; he even believed that they meditated doing away with him, but he continued to fight for his episcopal dignity and prerogatives.

In the midst of the quarrel over the tithes arose a new contention, for the Jesuits, alone of the regulars now, persisted in confessing and preaching without licenses. Merlo, judge of the ecclesiastical court, excommunicated them, but they only brought additional suits, naming their own especial *jueces conservadores* to hear them. These *jueces* were Dominicans, whereas they legally should have been seculars. To prevent Palafox from carrying the litigation to the *audiencia*, as he would have been likely to do, the Company brought process of recusation before the viceroy against the *oidores*. The viceroy, violating the rules of jurisprudence, took cognizance of his own recusation (as a member of the *audiencia*), annulled it, and induced the archbishop of Mexico to imprison the *promotor eclesiástico* of Puebla.

Being thus backed, the *jueces conservadores*, ignoring previous litigation, rendered a sentence declaring that the Jesuits should be restored to their prior status, ordered Palafox and Merlo to annul their excommunication, remove their censures, and withdraw their papers in the suits concerning the tithes, under pain of fine and excommunication.

The Inquisition now took a hand, removing notices of excommunication which Palafox and Merlo had posted, but failing to molest those published by the *jueces conservadores*. Outside the courts the people were for the most part loyal to Palafox, but the viceroy and his wife opposed him and secured his removal from the office of visitor general.

Finally the bishop began to fear for his life; knowing that his enemies were about to banish him, and desiring to avoid further public disorders, he went into hiding at Chiapa, eight leagues away. Scarcely had he gone, when the *jueces conservadores* came to Puebla and obliged the cathedral chapter to assume the episcopacy in *sede vacante*. The bishop's friends were put into jail, his suit to compel the taking out of licenses was declared an *injuria*, and he himself was charged with sedition.

The tangled knot was finally cut by the king, who sent the viceroy to Peru, naming a friend of Palafox in his place, and "upheld" Merlo in his course by promoting him to be bishop of Honduras. Palafox, returning to his diocese amid general rejoicings, was chagrined to find that he had been ordered to Spain at the behest of his relatives. Before he left Puebla he resumed charge of his see, and became reconciled with Salvatierra, the viceroy, and with the Jesuits. His suits against them he agreed to leave alone until the decision of the Pope could be obtained. In 1648 the king upheld the demand of Palafox for the licenses, and sharply reprimanded the viceroy for his support of the *jueces conservadores*, who were ousted at the same time. Thus Palafox won his contention; but his triumph was short, for the Jesuits "rebelled against the episcopal jurisdiction, disobeyed the mandates of their Father General, opposed the decisions of the Holy See, and contravened the orders of his Majesty".

Returning to Spain after consecrating his newly finished cathedral, the belligerent bishop found himself transferred from the Council of the Indies to that of Aragon, a virtual dismissal. His episcopal honors were also decreased by his assignment to the meagre bishopric of Osma, this being equivalent to permanent retirement. Such gratitude did Philip show. Palafox died at Osma in poverty and the odor of sanctity in 1657. The suits concerning the tithes dragged on for a century before secularization was achieved. It is perhaps his strict loyalty to his subject that makes the author appear to give the Jesuits scant credit for their work in New Spain. The modern reader will necessarily feel less interest in the merits of the quarrel than in the permanent good effected by each party. Palafox and the Jesuits both still live.

It would be a work of supererogation to call attention to the painstaking scholarliness of Señor García's book. His reputation as a workman not to be satisfied with anything short of perfection in method and treatment is well established. His skill in depicting the

scenes and events of the seventeenth century is masterly. Students must come to this book for such social materials as an account in full of a triumphal entry of a viceroy, a description of the old palace of Mexico or the cathedral of Puebla, in order to obtain that vivid impression of those times which will make understandable why the power of Spain, so wide-spread, was yet so water-logged within. Best of all, we may know those people of Mexico and Puebla as they worked and quarreled and governed and disobeyed, just for the sake of knowing them, and for none of the ulterior designs of scholarship.

After having seen the author's library, the reviewer can feel no surprise at the remarkable collection of Palafoxiana listed in the careful bibliography. One may, however, lament the absence in this book, as in nearly all historical writings in the Spanish language, of a working index, and even pray that ere long the custom may be established of including the needed key to the treasures which these books contain whereby they may be made more available to the busy student.

HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY.

Intervention in Mexico. By SAMUEL GUY INMAN Foreword by Professor William R. Shepherd. (New York: Association Press, 1919. 248 pages.)

Under this occasional but apt title Mr. Inman discusses the phases of the vexed Mexican question concerning which he is most competent to speak. Much of the evidence and information which has emanated from the neighbor land during recent years has had to be discredited because of its patent or ill-concealed purpose to serve some ulterior end. But here is a book in which one feels from the first word to the end the absolute sincerity of the writer. He has been long a missionary to Mexico. Since ex-president Taft testified to the dignity and worth of the work of missionaries, we have taken and accepted them among brothers and fellows as being competent to tell what they know. Mr. Inman tells his story in plain straight-forward English that leaves the reader with the pleasant assurance that he has no axe to grind, no spleen to vent, no propaganda to serve except that of the altruistic work in which he is engaged.

The book is launched by a foreword from Professor Shepherd which sets forth a few simple reasons for tolerance, absence of haste, cool judgment, and sincerity, in looking at ourselves and at Mexico. It is a fitting introduction to a well-written little book; one wishes that

some of the best sentences had ended with periods instead of interrogation points for the better ring of them.

Mr. Inman begins by discussing "Various Aspects of the Problem." These are, *seriatim*: We Americans lack knowledge of Mexican history and geography. This was aptly illustrated recently when a great American magazine printed an article on Mexico by an old industrial resident of that country who referred to the French domination there as though it approximated the Spanish domination in respect to duration, character, and aim, and as though it had been chronologically the immediate successor of the Spanish epoch. Second, we are ignorant of internal political currents in Mexico; third, we have a different psychology from the Mexican, from all the Hispanic Americans, for that matter. If we may dissent here, it would be to say that it is not upon the differences of psychology but upon its similarities that we must build our relations with Mexico. Too much that is mere variance in information, degree of conceit, or mere temperament, is set down as radically different psychology. Fourth, we cannot separate the Mexican question from our own political and economic life. That is, we are Wilsonian or Rooseveltian according to temperament, or interventionistic or not according to interest or moral belief which coincides with desire. In short, we are quite human, and, living next door to a neighbor who cleans house too long to suit us and makes things disagreeable for us in so doing, we feel like taking a hand, benevolent, helpful, or drastic (as per our Wilsonian or our Rooseveltian "psychology") but nevertheless a hand. Intellectually, if not economically, Mexico is a colony of the North American imagination.

The author believes that the present disturbance in Mexico is a real revolution. Many people, both inside and outside the country, disagree. But after Mr. Inman's generally fair exposition of the historical spoliation, exploitation, and retardation of the Mexicans, one must feel that the current revolution has passed through the worst of the destructive stage and has emerged with partial fruits in five respects. There are fairly free elections, there has been some liberation of the peones, conditions of skilled labor have improved, there have been reforms in the Church, and there are many more people engaged in the government service than formerly. The reviewer thinks that the comparative freedom of public opinion is another tangible result of the recent movement.

In enumerating these winnings, the author conveys the impression that they have been definitely established; it would be fairer to say

that they have been set up as social goals toward which progress has been made. The author does not conceal, indeed he specifically mentions, the triune abuses which fester in Mexico, these being the overriding of civilian rights by the army, graft, and banditry. He does not, however, falsify by filling his book with details of these evils. He shows his faith that this is a young man's revolution; many of these young men learned their political ideals in the United States. They are from the northern tier of Mexican states. They often make mistakes, but they are progressive, and faithful to the president. Mexico can never return to the "iron hand." If the modern movement is overthrown it will only mean another fight later on, just as Madero followed Juárez.

President Carranza the author thinks of as a rustic gentleman, a loyal friend of Madero, rumor to the contrary notwithstanding. He is deliberate, but inevitable in his judgments, tensely nationalistic, not so much pro-German or anti-American as pro-Mexican, in finance, oil legislation, and so on. The author omits discussion of the charges of pronounced radicalism which have been freely made against the Carranza government.

In the chapter "What Mexicans think of Americans", the mirror is held up to us to see a nation of materialistic money-grubbers with no God, until our record in the European War saved us in the eyes of Hispanic America. In the light of our long list of historic mistakes with Mexico our protestations of disinterestedness are looked upon with some suspicion. But when Mr. Inman tries to show the trend of pro-ally sentiment in Mexico during the war he is portraying the exceptional and not the rule. Mexico was against us there. What we have to do about that is to forget it, and do our best to make the Mexicans pro-American in the way we ought to be pro-Mexican if we are to have a continent controlled by happy international relations.

In his discussion of "The Present Situation", the author sees much hope. Not palliating, but not over-emphasizing unfortunate conditions, he declares that neither diplomacy, material prosperity, nor intellectual education, can accomplish what we and Mexicans alike most desire. The disturbance in Mexico is not a revolution to be stopped, but an evolution to be guided.

In this work the activity of the American Christian missionary is accorded a large place in the remainder of the book. The missionaries are engaged in a worthy cause, they have already done much, and, with good fortune, will do more. They can hardly expect, however, to

move rapidly enough alone to cause the development of right relations with Mexico within a satisfactory time limit. The whole body of the two nations should be engaged in such a task.

Mr. Inman's book is a good one to read when a new problem of provocation arises to becloud the international sky. It is the duty of Americans to help find the way to clear judgment on Mexico. Its government cannot stand without our support. We must not expect the impossible, while insisting on right treatment for American lives and property. The first requisite is a stabilized Mexican government periodically renewed by peaceful transmission of power. By assisting without interference in this process, we can help bring to Mexico peace and prosperity, and keep for the United States a clean conscience.

HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY.

A History of Latin America. By WILLIAM WARREN SWEET, Professor of History, De Pauw University. (New York and Cincinnati: The Abingdon Press, 1919.)

A concise, readable history of Hispanic America, written according to the canons of historical scholarship and embodying the results of recent investigations has for some time been recognized as a desideratum. In the preface of the work under review the author makes it clear that the book is "designed to meet the need of a suitable text in Latin American History; has grown out of a class room experience, and has been prepared primarily for students and teachers". No injustice, therefore, is done the writer in appraising his work according to both pedagogical and scholastic standards.

It should be made clear at the outset that the present book meets the former test with a fair measure of success. It is unquestionably a useful book for the teacher especially if his classes are large and he is forced to encompass the whole field within a limited space of time, say a single semester. The "leading facts" are presented in an orderly, incisive manner and in no other single work in English may the student gain as clear and comprehensive an idea of the historical evolution of the entire field of Hispanic American History.

A glance at the chapter headings will indicate the lines of development stressed by the author. Successive chapters deal with the European background; physical aspects and native races; exploration, conquest and colonization; the Spanish and Portuguese colonial systems; the War of Independence; the development of the leading His-

panic American republics in the nineteenth century. The four concluding chapters have to do with government; racial and social conditions; economic conditions and industrial problems; international relations and commerce. Each chapter is followed by selected reading references in English. There are some twenty maps, on the whole well drawn, and three pages of illustrations.

With such an exposition of the subject the reviewer can properly have no quarrel. But the teacher and college student whose needs the author has confessedly set out to meet rightly demands in any text book more than a chronicle of dates, facts, and proper names such as form the stock in trade of any first-class encyclopedia. If a history of Hispanic America is to command the serious attention of the scholarly world it must display evidence on the part of the author of the ability to interpret the broader aspects of cultural development and national growth, to make a just appraisal of the rôle of outstanding personalities, and to show a thorough grasp of the larger social and economic problems. Above all the author must evince familiarity with the extensive but oft-times refractory literature of the subject in languages other than English. This last qualification is in fact fundamental. The existing material in English is utterly inadequate as a source of information; save for restricted periods or special topics monographic material and articles based on accurate and meticulous research are largely lacking. In this regard, of course, Hispanic America differs radically from the older in a sense more conventional fields.

In all candor it must be admitted that the work under review does not in any measurable degree attain to these ideals. A careful reading of Professor Sweet's book forces one to the conclusion that he has placed under requisition only the most easily accessible works in English. The slender foundation on which the author has built reveals itself most strikingly in omissions or in bald and jejune summaries of significant periods. To be sure limitations of space cannot be ignored and interpretation must often yield to a mere narration of facts. Yet making all due allowance one is surprised for example to find in a work of nearly three hundred pages only three pages devoted to the historical development of the Argentine Republic. Even within these narrow limits the fallow period of Rosas is accorded a long paragraph while ten lines suffice for the great constructive statesman, Rivadavia. One line is vouchsafed Sarmiento while Alberdi, the real author of the Constitution of 1853 and according to Dr. Reinsch "the most original thinker on politics whom South America has produced"

is ignored entirely. The scanty reference to Sarmiento is unfortunate. The great "school-master president", the friend of Horace Mann and Emerson, not only left the imprint of an aggressive and dynamic personality on the evolution of Argentine nationality but through his influence and writings created a strong cultural bond between Argentina and the United States. It is also strange that a survey which brings the narrative history up through 1918 should ignore President Saenz-Peña and the electoral reform bill of 1912, one of the most striking examples of constructive legislation in the recent history of South America.

A number of other instances of unsatisfactory treatment may be mentioned. The significance of the Dutch establishments on the Brazilian coast in the seventeenth century is in large degree lost through failure to mention the part played by Count Maurice of Nassau-Siegen. The sweeping changes wrought in Spain's economic policy towards her colonies by Charles III. surely deserves more than a single line. In the discussion of negro emancipation in Brazil the pivotal Rio Branco law of 1871, which decreed that all children born of slave mothers should be free, is ignored. Only six lines are devoted to Chile in the chapter on government. No reference is made to the parliamentary system, the kaleidoscopic changes in ministries, the rôle of the creole aristocracy. Finally the reaction of the Great War on Hispanic America, though falling well within the chronological limits set by the author, is only casually touched upon in connection with Pan-Americanism and commercial relations. The list of the Hispanic American countries which declared war against Germany is not even given.

Unfortunately Professor Sweet's book is not entirely free from examples of careless or even slovenly workmanship. The statement that Cabral, "in attempting to sail around Africa was driven by a storm upon the coast of Brazil", (p. 42) is to say the least misleading. It is incorrect to say that the Portuguese expedition of 1501-1502 "was under the command of Amerigo Vespucci". This same Vespucci did not sail "into the harbor of the present city of Rio de Janeiro . . . on New Year's day 1501" (p. 84) but a year later. The French colony under Villegagnon was not founded on an island in the same harbor in 1558 (p. 87) but three years earlier. The King of Spain did not banish the Jesuits from his dominions in 1769 (p. 82) but in 1767. The Dominicans never "pushed on into upper California" (p. 131). The Brazilian Republic was declared not on November 14, 1888 (p. 199),

but a year and a day later. It is a grotesque exaggeration to state that the *mestizos* constitute 30 per cent of the population of Brazil (p. 224) (a higher ratio than in Ecuador according to the author). On page 236 the author states that "Church and state are not separated in Latin America", ignoring entirely conditions in Brazil, Uruguay, and Mexico.

Typographical errors are numerous. A few cases in point are: Saville for Seville (p. 44); Matin de Sousa for Martim de Souza (p. 85); Cologny for Coligny (p. 87); Tourin for Trouin (p. 91); O'Donju for O'Donojú (p. 171); Franca for Francia (p. 183). In regard to the employment of accents on Spanish proper names the author has adopted the convenient custom of ignoring them entirely. The rare exceptions merely throw the rule into greater relief. For the Portuguese equivalent of "saint", "são" and "san" are frequently used interchangeably. An attempt at Anglicizing proper names produces such anomalies as the "University of Saint Mark".

Despite these more or less serious blemishes—a number of which will doubtless disappear in subsequent editions—Professor Sweet's work serves a useful purpose. If the author's expectations that it will "meet the need of a suitable text in Latin American History" are, in the judgment of the reviewer, somewhat too sanguine, it should at least receive a ready welcome among "the many outside of schools and colleges who are seeking information about our neighbors to the South".

PERCY ALVIN MARTIN.

Relaciones Geográficas de Indias (contenidas en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla). La Hispano-América del Siglo XVI: Colombia—Venezuela—Puerto Rico—República Argentina. Collected and published by GERMÁN LATORRE. (Seville: Tip. Zarzuela, 1919. Pp. xi, 155. Paper.)

This volume, edited by Germán Latorre, "Catedrático de la Universidad y Jefe de Publicaciones del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla" bears the following dedication "Homenaje a la fiesta de la Raza, dedicado por el autor, y al alto espíritu de vinculación espiritual entre pueblos de la misma estirpe que tan noble fiesta supone". The preface "al lector" is followed by an "Interrogatorio", memorial, and instructions of May 25, 1577, by virtue of which the five Geographical Relations included in the volume were compiled. The title of the

"Interrogatorio" is as follows: "Instrucción, y memoria, de las relaciones que se han de hazer para la descripción de las Indias, que Su Magestad manda hazer, para el buen gouierno y ennoblescimiento dellas". The titles of the five relations are: *Relación Geográfica de San Miguel de las Palmas de Tamalameque, Gobernación de Santa Marta, Audiencia de Nueva Granada, Virreinato del Perú*"; *"Descripción de la Isla de Puerto Rico"*; *"Relación Geográfica y Descripción de la Provincia de Caracas y Gobernación de Venezuela. Relación de Nuestra Señora de Caraballeda y Santiago de León de Caracas"*; *"Relación Geográfica de la Ciudad de La Palma, Nueva Granada"*; and *"Dos Relaciones Geográficas del Tucumán"*. Notwithstanding the modernizing of the titles of the relations, the documents themselves are apparently presented in strict accordance with the originals. The relations are accompanied by the following maps and plans, also reproduced from the original documents: *"Croquis del territorio de Nueva Granada donde se encuentra la población de Tamalameque"*; *"Croquis de la Isla de Puerto Rico"*; *"Mapaplano de la Provincia de Caracas y de la Ciudad de Santiago de León de Caracas"*; *"Mapa del territorio de la Ciudad de La Palma de las Colimas y planta de la población (Santa Fe)"*; and *"Mapa de los territorios del Rio de la Plata"*.

In the preface, the volume is explained as a continuation of the series of Geographical Relations of the Indies published by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada (*Relaciones Geográficas de Indias*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1881-1885); by the Real Academia de la Historia (*Colección de Documentos Inéditos*); and by Angel Altolaquirre (*Relaciones Geográficas de la Gobernación de Venezuela*, Madrid, 1909). The five relations were all compiled in the sixteenth century, in fact, after 1577. Each is accompanied by useful notes. The "Interrogatorio" cited above, which consisted of fifty questions, had been preceded some years previously by one of 37 questions, and followed in 1604 by one of 355; but both of these had little response. In the one published by Latorre, the questions were so framed as to bring out the history of the discovery and description of the region, its population (including customs), the Spanish settlements, ecclesiastical matters, etc. They are of value for the early history of Hispanic America. All have apparently been published in the *Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla* published by Sr. Latorre.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Annual Magazine Subject-Index, 1918. A Subject-Index to a Selected List of American and English Periodicals and Society Publications. Edited by FREDERICK WINTHROP FAXON, A.B. (Harv.). [Compiled with the coöperation of Librarians.] (Boston: The F. W. Faxon Company, 1919. Pp. 247.)

As stated in the preface of this useful volume, this is the eleventh annual supplement of the first volume of the Magazine-Subject-Index, which was published in 1908. The editor points to the fact that "although the number of indexes to periodicals has greatly increased since this index was started, we still cover a field scarcely touched by the others. History has always been our strongest feature, all the State Historical Society annuals and publications being included, as well as the historical publications, state, denominational, and national." In all 162 publications are indexed in this volume.

Assuming that the readers of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW are acquainted with this admirable index, the present notice focuses attention on the special field in which this REVIEW is interested—Hispanic American History. Material touching Hispanic America is listed under certain broad captions, including "Central America", "Latin America", "North America", "South America", "Spanish America", and "Spain", as well as under the names of individual countries, mountains, cities, rivers, etc. It is suggested that the caption "Hispanic America" which covers both the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, and which does not appear in the volume at all, be substituted for that of "Latin America", as being the correct term, making a cross reference merely from the latter to the former. Certain of the papers listed, it appears, might have been better located. For instance, Charles H. Cunningham's paper on "The Institutional Background of Spanish-American History" is indexed under "North America", instead of "Spanish-America", while it might also with advantage have been listed under "Spain". Similarly, Charles W. Hackett's paper on "The Delimitation of Political Jurisdictions in Spanish North America to 1535" appears under "North America", and not under "Spanish America", or "Mexico". William Spence Robertson's two papers, "The Recognition of the Spanish Colonies by the Motherland" and "The Recognition of the Hispanic American Nations by the United States", are listed respectively under "Spain" and "South America", but both might better be listed together under the caption "Hispanic America". No excuse is made for citing papers

published in this REVIEW, as naturally they are better known to the present reviewer than material in other periodicals. These remarks are made in no captious spirit (the reviewer recognizes that opinions differ in the matter of indexing), but with the sole desire of suggesting a few details that might make for the greater usefulness of this excellent publication. It might be that the editors of the various publications indexed would willingly coöperate with the publishers of the *Index* by sending him an indexed list of the papers of their respective periodicals as they are issued, which might be used or rejected in accordance with the judgment of the editor of the *Index*.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

NOTES AND COMMENT

CHANGE IN THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THIS REVIEW

Professor Percy Alvin Martin, of Leland Stanford Jr. University was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Editors of this REVIEW caused by the expiration of the term for which Professor Charles E. Chapman of California University had been appointed. At a meeting of the Board held at Cleveland during the meeting of the American Historical Association, Professor Martin was elected unanimously. While he has covered the entire Hispanic American field in his studies, Professor Martin has given especial attention to Brazil. He brings to his editorial work a broad knowledge and a sound judgment. Professor Charles E. Chapman, the retiring member of the Board, was with Professor W. S. Robertson, the first to take measures for the founding of this REVIEW, and he has worked consistently for its development along scholarly lines. He goes to Chile as the first exchange professor to that country from the United States, in accordance with the recent agreement made between Chile and the University of California.

RICARDO PALMA

The death of Ricardo Palma on the sixth of October was the cause of national mourning in Peru, a feeling of regret which is shared by the many who have made their pious pilgrimages to his home in Miraflores and by all those to whom the *Tradiciones* have made the Lima of Colonial times a living reality. The word *Tradiciones* will always be associated with his name in spite of the fact that many aspiring writers have followed in his footsteps with other compositions under the same title. The number of these literary endeavors is flattering to the great writer of Peru but none have succeeded in attaining the style, the keen humor, the purity of language, and, most of all the pulse of life that is to be found in his works.

Ricardo Palma was born in Lima on the seventh of February, 1833. He received his early education in the schools of Orengo and Clemente Noel and from there passed to the Convictorio de San Carlos. During

his youth, like many other young writers, he was attracted by the lure of the theater, and for it he wrote the plays—*La hermana del verdugo*, *La muerte ó la libertad*, and *Rodil*. These he afterwards destroyed as unworthy of his pen. His career in the school of San Carlos was cut short by the whimsical idea of joining the Navy. He served for some years on the warships, *La Libertad* and *Rimac*, and while on board the latter had the experience of being shipwrecked at Acari, on the Southern coast of Peru.

In 1855 he published in Lima a small volume of poems which included verses written in his school days as well as some composed on board ship. The political activities of his time then engaged his attention, and becoming a partisan of José Gálvez he was one of the small group of men who made the mad attack on the house of President Castilla in 1860. This attempted revolution was doomed to signal failure and the conspirators scattered. Ricardo Palma took refuge in the Chilean legation and shortly after was banished to Chile. He took up his residence in Valparaiso where he became director of the *Revista de Sud América*. During this period he wrote the *Anales de la Inquisición de Lima*, which were published in the *Revista de Lima* in the years 1861 and 1862, and the following year in book form. At this time the political situation in Mexico was attracting great interest in all South America and Ricardo Palma in a public address called upon all patriotic South Americans to rise and repel the foreign invader. Among his hearers one insisted that he should go still further and demand the banishment of all tyrants, citing Castilla as an example. At this Palma turned from his impassioned discussion of Mexican affairs and stoutly took up the defense of his former enemy. President Castilla eventually heard of this incident and permitted *joven* Palma, as he called him, to return to Peru.

In 1864 he was appointed consul in Pará and made the trip to Brazil by way of the United States and Europe. One of his experiences in New York is worthy of note. One night while attending a theater he suddenly noticed the audience acting strangely, whispering together and paying little attention to the performance. After a few moments he was amazed to find himself alone in the theater. Hastily making his way to the street he heard the startling news of the assassination of President Lincoln in Washington. Judging from his experiences in South America he expected a terrible revolution to follow and was astonished to find that no political disturbances took place.

After a short residence in Pará, Ricardo Palma found that the climate did not agree with him and he was forced to resign his post. Soon after his return to Peru he found himself involved in the revolutionary movement of General Prado in favor of war with Spain and when this cause triumphed he took part in the struggle under the command of his old friend José Gálvez. He participated in the engagement at Callao between the shore batteries and the Spanish fleet in the course of which Colonel Gálvez lost his life. In 1872 the revolution headed by Colonel Balta found in him an enthusiastic supporter and when Balta came into power he made Palma his secretary.

In the midst of this life of activity Ricardo Palma found time to bring out several of his works. Poems which had appeared in the *Revista de Lima* in 1862 and 1863 were published in Paris in 1865 under the title of *Armonías, Libro de un destierro*. This volume of poems was followed by other collections, *Semblanzas*, Lima, 1867, and *Pasionarias*, Havre, 1870. Two years later he collected and published in Lima the first series of his *Tradiciones*, a form of literary composition which was destined to make him famous in many lands. The success of this first volume was great and other series followed; the second appeared in 1874, the third in 1875, and a fourth in 1877. In that same year he also published another volume of poems entitled *Verbos y Gerundios*.

In 1876 Ricardo Palma married, withdrew from the stormy political life in which he had taken so active a part, and decided to devote more of his efforts to literature. The stern days of the War of the Pacific interrupted these plans and he joined the Reserve Army in an attempt to repel the invader. He participated in the famous battle of Miraflores on the fifteenth of January, 1881, in which the Peruvian forces were defeated and when the town was burned Palma's valuable library of several thousand books and rare manuscripts was swept away. When the Chilean forces under the command of General Pedro Lagos looted the National Library in Lima, Ricardo Palma, then acting as assistant librarian drew up a strong written protest which was signed by the Librarian, Manuel de Odrizola and himself. This protest, addressed to the United States minister, was sent to Ayacucho where the national government was functioning, and was published in the official government organ. The arrest of the two men was ordered. Odrizola succeeded in taking refuge with the American legation but Ricardo Palma, who received no warning, was easily made a prisoner. He was confined for one night in the very library in which he was accustomed

to work and then transferred to the Chilean warship, *Valdivia*, at anchor in the harbor of Callao. After twelve days imprisonment he was given his liberty. He remained in Lima during the Chilean occupation earning his livelihood by contributing to foreign newspapers, especially *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires and *La Estrella* of Panama. In 1883 he published in New York *El Demonio de los Andes*, and in Lima a collection of the first four and two additional series of the *Tradiciones*.

At the close of the war he received a flattering offer to join the editorial staff of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires and made up his mind to accept the position. All his plans were made to transfer his family to the Argentine capital when President Iglesias persuaded him to remain in Peru and devote his efforts to the rehabilitation of the National Library. When he began his work in November of 1883 he found himself in charge of empty shelves, much dirt, and less than seven hundred books, most of which were partially destroyed. Not only this but he was frankly informed that the administration had little funds for the purchase of books. Undismayed at this prospect he set to work with astonishing energy, secured many of the original volumes from wineshops where they had been sold by Chilean soldiers, arranged for the return of two cases of manuscripts from Chile, and called on his numerous literary friends to assist the *bibliotecario mendigo*, as he styled himself. These men responded heartily to his appeal, and with contributions from the governments of France, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, and the United States the National Library soon began to flourish anew. In less than four years Ricardo Palma catalogued more than twenty thousand books. He continued his efforts, sought books from every hand, gave many of his own, and in every way sought to restore the library to the enviable position it held before the war. The library was his very life and plans for its progress were constantly in his mind. As an example of his faithfulness may be cited the fact that on his return from Spain as delegate to the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America he brought back twenty-seven cases of books, the gifts of friends and Spanish institutions. Beset by innumerable difficulties and meeting with many disappointments in connection with his work he succeeded in preserving through it all his genial humor, a divine gift that he retained to the very end of his life. Finally, in March, 1912, after twenty-eight years of service to the State he resigned his position as a result of an unfortunate disagreement with President Leguia.

Some of the most important of Ricardo Palma's works were written during the long period of his service in the library. In 1886 he published in Lima a number of translations from Heine in whom he had become interested through the Brazilian poet, Gonzales Diaz. In 1887 he brought out a collection of poems which included *Juvenilia* (most of which had appeared in the 1855 edition), *Armontas*, *Cantarcillos*, *Pasionarias*, *Traducciones*, *Verbos y Gerundios*, and *Nieblas*. Two years later there appeared another series of tradiciones, *Ropa Vieja*; in 1890 he published a short poem to the memory of San Martín; and in 1891 another series of tradiciones, *Ropa apolillada*. These were followed in 1892 by a small volume of poems entitled *Filigranas*. In 1896 he departed from his usual procedure and published a work of linguistic study, *Neologismos y americanismos*. The following year he gave an account of the eleven months spent in Spain in *Recuerdos de España*. A second edition, which appeared in 1899, contained also the *Bohemia de mi tiempo*, an intimate and lively narration of the literary circle of his youthful days. In the same year appeared *Tradiciones y artículos históricos*, a collection which included tradiciones not published by Montaner and Simon in their splendid edition of 1893-6, Barcelona, as well as some compositions entirely new. In 1900 he published *Cachivaches*, and in 1903, *Papeletas Lexicográficas*, *Dos mil setecientas voces que hacen falta en el diccionario*. *Mis últimas tradiciones* appeared in Barcelona in 1906 and somewhat later an *Apendice á mis últimas tradiciones*.

As the life of Ricardo Palma was characterized by independence and unfailing humor so his chief works, the *Tradiciones*, are notable for their originality and irony. In these he mingles fact and fancy with a deft hand to evoke a realistic picture of Peru under the Viceroy. Not only the splendor and dash of colonial days, but the follies, the jealousies, and the petty intrigues of the courtiers are passed in review. The adventurer, the soldier, the laborer, women high and low, and the ever-present priest are given their due place. For him no incident seemed trivial provided it brought out a different phase of the many sided social life of the time. A patient and careful investigator of reliable sources, Ricardo Palma shows himself at all times a master of his material.

STURGIS E. LEAVITT,
University of North Carolina.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF HISPANIC AMERICA IN THE UNITED STATES

The following letter on the study of Hispanic America deserves the earnest consideration of historical teachers:

University of California,
Berkeley, California,
May 26, 1919.

The Committee on History and Education for
Citizenship in the Schools,
Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Your circular of March 15, 1919, has come to our attention, and noting that you invite correspondence concerning any phase of the matter referred to by your committee, we hereby place before you a suggestion which we think it important to consider in preparing any program of study in the schools of lower grade if a better and more broadly comprehensive citizenship is to be a primary aim of our educational system.

We suggest that the second point under paragraph "b" of your "program" be changed to read "a course in American history," (instead of "United States history"). While such a course would deal primarily with the United States, it should also include a consideration of the countries of Hispanic America and of Canada. As you say in your circular, "To be a fully equipped American citizen of the post-war period the boy or girl must have some definite knowledge of world affairs as well as of strictly national affairs". For no field is this knowledge so eminently desirable and at the same time so painfully lacking as for that of the Hispanic American countries to the south of us. In only a lesser degree is this true of our neighbor on the north.

Important historical questions, but also political and economic problems of the most pressing nature, make it imperative that our youth should gain some acquaintance with these countries. It is only necessary to allude to the efforts of our State Department in promoting better relations with Hispanic America, to the unity of interests of the nations in this hemisphere, and to our own growing need of foreign markets where we may compete to advantage with the great mercantile powers in the world.

As a rule there is no place in the curriculum of secondary and high school study where the subject of Hispanic American history or Canadian history can be taught except in conjunction with United States history. Indeed there is no warrant for the entire separation of the fields from each other, for there are certain essential unities and parallels in both which make them better taught in conjunction. Realizing this need of unifying and broadening American history teaching, the University of California plans in the coming year to offer an introductory course for Freshmen in the history of the Americas, in which the historical development of both continents will be treated as a whole. There is an ever-growing body of men who are competent to give instruction in such a course of American history, and there are at least a few men in the country who

could write an adequate text book, which at present does not exist. We submit, however, that it is unwise to wait until our teachers are ideally equipped before beginning instruction in this broadly interpreted American field; the need for tests and teachers, clearly set forth, will produce the supply. We of the far West, with our larger contacts, believe in battering down those traditions of American history writing which have, as we think, unduly restricted its scope. It is for this reason that we address you.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. BOLTON,
CHARLES E. CHAPMAN,
HERBERT I. PRIESTLEY.

HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

An outline of courses touching Hispanic American history given in the University of California, appears below. These courses are further strengthened by almost a score of courses offered in the Spanish language and literature.

History 8. General History of the Americas. A general survey of the history of North America, South America, and Central America, from the discovery to the present time. Emphasis is placed on the planting of European civilization in the Americas, the growth of the colonies of the different nations, the international contest for the continents, the wars of independence in English-America and in Hispanic-America, the development of the independent American republics, their relations with each other and with the rest of the world. Bolton and Assistants.

History 161. History of Spain and Portugal. The European background of Hispanic America, with special emphasis on institutions. (A) To 1516. (B) To date. Chapman.

History 162. History of Hispanic America from 1808. The wars of independence and the development of Hispanic American states, with emphasis on their relations with the United States. Special attention is given to conditions of life in South America at the present time.

History 165. History of Hispanic America to 1810. The discovery and occupation of Hispanic America; colonial policies of Spain and Portugal; development of their colonial, political, economic, and social institutions, and a comparison of these with the institutional phases of other European expansions. Priestley.

History 166. History of Mexico. The colonial background; the establishment of independence and the struggle for constitutional government; diplomatic relations with the United States; social and economic growth; recent political problems. Priestley.

History 181. The History of the West. The settlement and development of the West, and its influence upon national and international affairs at each stage of advance. The emphasis will be upon the Trans-Mississippi West. Bolton.

History 182. Spain in North America. A general survey of the establishment of Spanish rule and Spanish institutions of North America, followed by a more detailed study of Spanish activities relative to territory now within the United States. Bolton.

History 189. History of California. The discovery and settlement by the Spaniards, the coming of the Americans, and the development of the American state. Chapman.

History 261. History of Spain and Portugal. For 1919-1920 the subject will be: The Spanish-American war. Chapman.

History 262. History of Hispanic America from 1808. Chapman.

History 265. History of Hispanic America to 1810. For 1919-1920 the subject will be: Administrative reforms of Charles III, in the eighteenth century. Priestley.

History 281. The Southwest under Spain. Bolton.

History 289. History of California. Chapman.

Economics 171. Economic Geography of South America. Hutchinson.

Political Science 105. International Relations: Spanish America. Special attention is given to the government and politics of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, and the relations of these regions with the United States. Barrows.

The class of 1897 at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, created a small fund some three years ago for the purchase of literature relating to South American history. In the same college, Dr. Frank H. Wood, professor of Political Science, has offered a course (Political Science 5-6) entitled "International Law and International Relations", the second half of which deals very largely with the relations of the United States to the Hispanic American countries. This course is proving very popular and will doubtless continue to be offered. For the academic year 1921-1922, and each alternate year thereafter, Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., who has accepted a chair in Hamilton College, will offer a course in Hispanic American History.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS WITH HISPANIC COUNTRIES

The following circular, issued by the Committee on Hispanic American relations of the University of California, may be considered as the official pronouncement in regard to United States Exchange Professorships with Hispanic countries, announcement of which has been made already in this REVIEW:

In recent years, publicists have advocated a system of exchange professors between this and other countries. In particular they have recommended such exchanges between the United States and the countries of Hispanic America, because of the growing importance of the international relations involved.

Situated as it is on former Spanish soil, the University of California has felt that it could with propriety assist in the development of such closer relations.

The late Professor H. Morse Stephens had made tentative arrangements for exchanges between the University of California and certain universities in Spain, Mexico and Chile. One of these exchanges, that with the Republic of Chile, has developed into a much larger project than Professor Stephens originally contemplated. In January, 1919, a Chilean Commission, appointed by President Sanfuentes, and headed by Dr. Don Pedro Aguirre, reached Berkeley, and opened negotiations with the University for a series of exchanges. The views and purposes of the Republic of Chile were as follows:

For a number of years Chile has looked almost wholly to France and Germany for educational inspiration. Recently Chile has decided to come instead to the United States, both for teachers who might visit Chile, and for the information which Chilean students and professors might obtain through their researches here. Therefore, the Chilean Government proposed to establish an exchange with the United States of from two to four professors a year. Of those from the United States who should visit Chile it was proposed that one should represent a department (economics, history, political science, law, etc.) of some university, a second should represent technical schools (agriculture, engineering, manual training, mining, etc.), a third the normal schools, and a fourth the schools of secondary grade. The Chilean Government desired that one of the two latter should be a young woman who should teach in some Chilean school for girls.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, at the time President of the University of California, appointed a Committee which has since been made permanent, under the title *Committee on Hispanic American Relations*, and called upon it to discuss the Chilean project with the Commission headed by Dr. Aguirre. After various conferences between these two bodies, it was decided that the Committee on Hispanic American Relations of the University of California should act as the agent of the Republic of Chile in this country to make arrangement for the exchanges. In this form the University authorities, in March 1919, ratified the project. In June the Government of Chile took similar action, at the same time appropriating \$12,000 to carry the exchanges into effect for the year 1920.

The plan for the exchanges calls for each country to pay the salary and traveling expenses of its own professors, receiving in exchange, free of charge, the professors coming from the other country; thus Americans who go to Chile from the United States will receive their salary and traveling expenses from the institutions they represent in this country (although it is hoped that a way will be found to relieve them of this burden), while the Chilean Government will pay the salary and expenses of the Chileans who come here.

The Committee on Hispanic American Relations does not intend to limit appointments to teachers of the University of California and the secondary schools of the state. Indeed, the Committee believes that the purposes of the exchanges will be better served if the appointments are made from different parts of the country. It is on this account that this circular is being sent out to institutions in every state of the Union.

An earnest effort will be made in every case to select candidates for the exchanges who will best reflect credit upon this country and meet with the approbation of the Government of Chile. The appointees must be able to speak

Spanish, since it will be necessary to conduct their classes in that language. In each year there are to be not less than two or more than four Exchange Professors from each country, of whom one at the most is to exchange with a professor of the University of Chile; the others (one, two, or three, as the case may be) are to exchange with teachers in technical and secondary schools. In all likelihood, however, the exchanges, at the outset, will be limited to two from each country. The teachers from secondary schools who go to Chile will probably be called upon to teach English, unless they are able to handle such subjects as manual arts, agriculture, etc.

Candidates for these appointments should come from institutions which are willing to bear the expense involved; these institutions in turn will receive the services of the Chilean representatives free of charge. Candidates must represent institutions which would be desirable fields for the Chileans in their researches and observations while here. It is probable that the Chilean teachers will ordinarily be equipped to teach such subjects as Spanish, and the history, law, and other social, economic, political, and intellectual factors in contemporary Hispanic American life. Exchanges therefore will usually be limited to universities and large city schools in this country.

The Chilean school year begins in March and ends in December. This means that representatives from the United States should apply for leaves of absence to begin in January, at which time the teachers from Chile are to arrive to take their places.

The Committee of the University of California wishes to lay special emphasis upon the benefits which Chile hopes to receive from these exchanges. While the Chileans expect to derive some advantage from the work of our teachers in Chile, they hope to profit yet more from the researches of their own representatives in this country, and especially from their association with our teaching bodies in the work of our schools. It is desirable, therefore, that too much work should not be imposed upon them, and that they should be given every opportunity for investigation during their stay in this country.

For the year 1920 the Committee on Hispanic American Relations has appointed as Exchange Professors Dr. Charles E. Chapman, Associate Professor of Hispanic American History in the University of California, and Mr. Edward M. Gregory, teacher of Spanish in the San Francisco Polytechnic High School. For the year 1921 it is hoped that representatives may be obtained from other states. This circular is therefore being sent out to institutions which the Committee believes will be able and willing to cooperate with it in this important work for the United States in its relations with Hispanic America and for the cause of education in general.

For the Committee on Hispanic American Relations

HERBERT I. PRIESTLEY, Secretary.
CHARLES E. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

Berkeley, California, October 16, 1919.

Address all communications to the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee, University of California, Berkeley, California.

The Academy of History of Cuba was created by decree no. 772 emanating from the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, dated August 20, 1910. The essential parts of the decree, as taken from the first number of the *Anales* (described elsewhere in this number), are as follows:

1. There is hereby created the Academy of History of Cuba, as an independent body annexed to the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

2. The functions of the Academy will be the investigation, acquisition, collection, classification, editing, and presentation to the aforesaid Department, in order that the latter may publish them, all those documents which in greater or less degree, may contribute to the enrichment of the aforesaid history. It shall equally have the task of preserving, for the use of the aforesaid history, all other objects constituting historical records.

3. The Academy shall consist of:

An honorary president, who shall be Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

A president in fact, chosen by his colleagues from among the regular members of the Academy.

Thirty regular members residing in Habana.

Thirty corresponding members residing in the provinces and abroad.

A secretary, who shall be a regular member and shall be elected by his colleagues.

4. In order to become a regular member, a person must have the preparation or qualifications shown by his devotion to historical studies, by his constant contribution to the development of general culture, or by the publication of one or more works in any branch of history.

5. The Academy shall hold at least one meeting each month.

6. Every regular member shall be authorized to intervene, confident of official aid, either singly or together with one or more of his colleagues, in order to try to prevent the disappearance, wholly or partially, under any circumstances whatsoever, of any historical object, however relative the importance thereof may appear.

7. Members shall retain their membership for an indefinite period, except when forced to give it up for some cogent reason.

8. The Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts shall publish a volume at the end of the year, containing all the works of the Academy and other documents relating to that year under the title "*Anales de la Academia de Historia de Cuba*."

9. [The names of the regular members already chosen are given in this article.]

10. The members named above shall draw up and agree upon the Constitution and By-laws governing the body, and shall appoint the corresponding members in the provinces and abroad.

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is charged to execute the present decree and to provide quarters, etc., [*materiel*] for the Academy.

The inaugural meeting of the body was held on October 4, 1910, at which time officers were elected and other measures of organization taken. On July 2, 1914, the Academy was declared by special law of the government to have an official status. One of the important papers read before the body was that presented by the president, Dr. Evelio Rodríguez Lendíán, on December 15, 1915, entitled "Elogio del Doctor Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán". There are now 24 regular members.

A series of lectures on Hispanic America is being given in New York during the present season. The first lecture which was on Brazil, was given by Mr. Benjamin H. Hunnicut, who has been lecturing in the United States at the request of the Brazilian government. The second lecture, December 4, was on Mexico, the lecturer being Mr. James Carson. Three other lectures have been announced, namely, January 22, on Peru; March 7, on Chile, to be given by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith; and April 22, on Argentina, to be given by Dr. L. S. Rowe. This is only one of many present-day activities that show the ever increasing interest in this country in regard to the various Hispanic American nations. It should be productive of much good, for inhabitants of the United States are woefully ignorant of Hispanic America, and need education from the bottom up.

Mr. Juan C. Cebrián, of San Francisco, who has very largely made possible the publication of this REVIEW, and who has been twice knighted by the King of Spain, lately visited Washington while awaiting the sailing of the vessel on which he had intended to embark for Spain. Unfortunately, however, the illness of his wife compelled him to forego his Spanish vacation at this time. Among other matters he had intended to confer with many of the leading scholars of Spain. Mr. Cebrián has been much interested in the book *Colón Español*, by García de la Riega, which was written to prove that Columbus was really a Spaniard from Pontevedra, this contention being supported by notarial records said to prove the existence of the family in that place. This volume he has had translated into English, with the intention of publishing it, but he has become not altogether satisfied as to the authenticity of the documents and intends to make a personal examination of the material before proceeding with the publication. Mr. Cebrián is an honorary member of the Real Academia de la Historia, in Madrid.

The recent exhibition of historical documents illustrating South American independence, from the collection of Sr. George M. Corbacho, member of the Peruvian parliament, which was held in the building of the Hispanic Society of America in New York has been the event of the year of this nature. The collection has been described by Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, in a small pamphlet issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title *South American Historical Documents relating chiefly to the Period of Revolution from the Collection of George M. Corbacho*.

Mr. Edward M. Browder, an attorney of Dallas, Texas, has written an interesting paper on "Rev. Peter H. Fullinwider, the First Presbyterian Minister to visit and preach in Texas", which was published in the *Texas Presbyterian* (Dallas), August, 1916. From this paper it appears that, prior to the independence of Texas in 1836, the law prohibiting other forms of religion than the Roman Catholic, was laxly enforced; and as early as 1818, and at intervals thereafter, Methodist, Baptist, and Cumberland Presbyterian ministers visited the eastern and southern sections of the province. Mr. Fullinwider visited these sections for the first time in 1831, and returned in 1834, the records showing him to be in Austin's colony at San Felipe de Austin on May 3 of the latter year. During the Texan revolution, he was of considerable assistance to General Houston, who was his intimate friend.

Professor Percy Alvin Martin, of Leland Stanford Jr. University served as secretary for the Brazilian group delegation at the Second Pan American Financial Conference which met in Washington in January. Professor Martin's study of socialism in Yucatan published in the October number of the *Journal of International Relations* will be found interesting reading.

Drs. W. E. Dunn and Charles E. Cunningham of the University of Texas, served also in a secretarial capacity at the same congress, the first as secretary to the Colombian delegation and the second of the Mexican delegation. It is understood that the former has resigned his post at the University to accept an editorship on the New York *Sun* where he will have charge of the Hispanic American section.

A correspondent to this REVIEW writes that he has long been accustomed to use in his private notes the combination of letters USONA (standing for United States of North America), USONO, and USONA, to express the name of this country, a citizen of the male sex, and a citizen of the female sex respectively. He suggests that these designations be used currently, pointing out the greater definiteness gained thereby, as several countries of South America have as part of their name the words "United States", and Mexico even might claim the right to use the name "United States of North America". If the above combination of letters were legalized, confusion in regard to the designation of the countries of the western hemisphere, he believes, would cease to exist.

Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means has joined the Wonalancet Company of Boston, Nashua, N. H., Piura and Lima, Peru, as an expert in sociology and geography. The Wonalancet Company is an important cotton importing house of high standing. For a good many years it has dealt in Peruvian cottons, but circumstances directly connected with the war stimulated the Company to set up direct and personal connections with Peruvian cotton-growers. Accordingly, Mr. Harry H. Blunt, Treasurer of the Wonalancet Company, appointed Mr. C. A. Fisk, formerly with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, to go to Peru and there establish the desirable connections. In 1917, Mr. Fisk did so, and, in spite of great opposition, sometimes unfair in character, from German competitors and others, he succeeded in building up by his own unaided efforts an enviable position in the Peruvian cotton world for himself and his Company. In all his activities he had the wholehearted support of Mr. Blunt. At this time, Mr. Means was in Peru conducting a number of investigations, some of them for the Smithsonian Institution. He met Mr. Fisk by chance and got to know him exceedingly well. In long talks together about Peru in general and the Department of Piura in particular, the two men came to the conclusion that the Wonalancet Company was in an unique position not only to do an immense business in Peru, but also to render important services to the Peruvians. Nearly a year went by, and finally, in February, 1919, Mr. Means became a member of the Wonalancet Company's staff in Peru. He has lately been conducting intensive researches into the sociology and geography of Peru. The Wonalancet Company plans to utilize every bit of information that it gets for the benefit of Peru as well as for its own benefit. Among the plans which Mr. Means

hopes to carry into effect is the creation of the Biblioteca Económica Wonalancet, to be established in Lima and to contain, so far as may be possible, all the literature, both ancient and modern, relating to Peruvian economics. Special attention is to be devoted to the history of the subject, and there will, of course, be a full representation of recent technical works relating to agriculture, mining, industry, politics, social questions, and other matters. When the library has assumed large enough proportions it will be placed at the disposal, under suitable regulations, of the Peruvian public. Special provisions will be made to aid properly accredited persons in making investigations. Under Mr. Blunt's personal supervision, Mr. Means is also planning other measures that will be of benefit to Peru. The Company, because of its public-spiritedness, is said to enjoy the hearty goodwill of President Leguia and his government. Mr. Means has been elected an honorary member of the Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Históricos Americanos in Quito.

Professor Mary Wilhelmine Williams, of Goucher College, has made an investigation of the cartographical and geographical evidence bearing upon the boundary claims of Honduras in that country's controversy with Nicaragua, and has prepared a report upon the same for use by Honduras in the proposed settlement of the question under the good offices of the government of the United States.

Miss Irene A. Wright has resumed work in the Archivo General de Indias, at Seville. It will be remembered that the Spanish Government closed the Archives to workers during part of the war period. Miss Wright is at present working particularly through West Indian material where the earliest documents pertaining to Florida, Louisiana, etc., are to be found. She is in position to be of assistance to scholars who desire to have copying done in the Archives and to consult with them in regard to their work.

The Philippine Islands are planning to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan in March, 1921. The carnival to be held at that time, it is said, will eclipse any similar celebration ever held in the Orient. In connection with the carnival, there will be an exhibit of Philippine products on a large scale. The participation of American business men has already been sought.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

THE OLIVEIRA LIMA COLLECTION OF HISPANOAMERICANA

To great book and manuscript collections in the United States, in which material on Hispanic America forms a preponderating or important part—namely, the Library of Congress and the Library of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Library of the Hispanic Society of America in New York, the Berkeley Collection of the University of California, the Ayer Collection in the Newberry Library in Chicago, the collections in the Harvard, Texas, Northwestern, and Notre Dame Universities, and the Clement Collection in Michigan—is to be added another most valuable collection, that of the Brazilian scholar, historian, and diplomatist, Senhor Manoel de Oliveira Lima. Negotiations first instituted actively by the distinguished scholar himself in 1916 have now been consummated, and this magnificent collection, the fruit of many years of patient, intelligent selection, is, as this is being written, probably on its way to Washington, where it will be installed in the Catholic University of America as a free gift from its collector.

Through the courtesy of the Rector of the Catholic University of America, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., himself a wellknown authority on Church History, and of Rev. Dr. Peter Guilday, of the historical faculty of the University, and secretary of the *Catholic Historical Review*, it is possible to add to the meager notice of this gift published recently in this REVIEW, some of the most important details of the negotiations. On October 2, 1916, Dr. Oliveira Lima, writing from Rio de Janeiro to Bishop Shahan, recalled to the latter's attention his formerly-expressed desire (in 1912) of presenting his library to the American Catholic University of America. Although still comparatively young (49 in 1916), Oliveira Lima had already retired from the diplomatic service, and was living quietly in London and in Brazil. The European War with its disheartening attendant circumstances, had, however, made life in Europe less attractive than formerly, and Dr. Oliveira Lima, not only wished to have his collection safely housed in Washington, but also desired to spend the remainder of his life in that city.

The proposal made to the University was to the effect that not only the collection of books and manuscripts be transported to Washington, but also his collection of bronzes, paintings, furniture, and other materials. The bulk of the library (about 16,000 volumes), Dr. Oliveria Lima proposed to bestow immediately upon the Catholic University of America, accompanying his offer with but two conditions:

1. That it [the collection] will always be kept in a separate room or place under the name of Collection or Library Oliveira Lima.
2. That I shall be its keeper or librarian during my life.

Seldom, if ever, has an offer been more simply made. The eminent scholar and diplomatist states in his letter that he wished to keep near his books for the pleasure of it, and that it is his intention to add continually to the collection. A later letter (Pernambuco, January 15, 1917) says:

My library will grow larger every day, as you will see. Even during these few months here, I have already gathered a few more cases of books to add to it. Most of them have been given to me, but some have been purchased, as I cannot help buying books.

From which it appears that Dr. Oliveira Lima has been smitten by that incurable disease so well described by Merimée in his "Bibliophile".

But the extent of the gift of Dr. Oliveira and his wife (for the latter is also sharer in this unique donation) does not end with the collection of books. At their death, they intend to bequeath to the University their art collection for the decoration of the rooms in which the books shall have been housed. Further the Doctor says:

Our idea is also to endow by our will the University with a Chair of Portuguese language and literature.

Speaking of the reason for making the endowment, he says that the donation

meets an old wish of ours, who are both Roman Catholics, and anxious not only to see our faith prosper in America, but to see the Catholic University of Washington raised to an international center of learning in the New World.

Of his own future, the Brazilian scholar says:

My intention is to live close to the University, as I mean to be, as I have told you, the librarian of the library I am giving away to the University. Its reading room is to be my workroom, as it is to be a separate collection, and in that way I shall, I am sure, be useful to the University which, I believe, has a great field of

action in its future relations with South America, owing to the community of religious faith. As you may perhaps know, our Church has gained in this country [Brazil] much more vitally since its separation from the State.

Referring to a letter from the Rector of the University, Dr. Oliveira Lima says further on this subject:

I am delighted to see that you so well understand my thought of a Catholic coöperation between our countries, or rather our continents. My idea is to make of my library, increasing as it will go on all the time, a bond of American union; and I dream of starting a Review, a purely intellectual one, for scholars, part in English, part in Spanish, and part in Portuguese, to promote a better knowledge. Your dream of a South American Institute will become a reality sooner than you may expect I dare say.

To this generous offer there was but one answer that could be made. The Trustees of the University, as expressed by the Rector in a letter.

accepted with much gratitude your generous and noble proposition.

and in the name of the University expressed

our undying gratitude for your generous proposition, and our great admiration for the truly Catholic and broad spirit in which you have conceived this unique foundation. There can be no doubt that you have laid solidly the cornerstone of a great foundation, whose results, morally and spiritually, as well as intellectually and economically, will continue to grow through many ages.

Responding in like manner to the spirit in which Dr. Oliveira Lima's offer is made, the University plans to house the Collection in strict accordance with its donor's wishes. Consequently, it is good to know that generous donations to the University have made possible the building of a magnificent library in the near future. In a section of this, the Oliveira Lima Collection will be housed. Meanwhile, until these new quarters are ready, the Collection will find room in one of the buildings of the University, and Dr. Oliveira Lima and his wife will occupy a suite of rooms in the same edifice adjacent to the Collection they cherish so highly. In the new Library Building, it is also the intention of the Trustees of the University to provide space for graduate study in History, Politics, Language and Literature, and other subjects. Thus all the Romance languages, for instance, will be brought together.

This slight description would be even more fragmentary without some mention of the contents of the Collection itself. It is considered the finest collection of Hispanoamericana owned by a Brazilian,

and has few, if any, equals in Hispanic America. Besides material of a general and classic nature, it contains many exceedingly scarce Spanish and Portuguese works, some of which, indeed, are said to be unique. Here, for instance, is found a copy of the first book printed in Rio de Janeiro, one of two known copies. One of the choicest treasures is the 1507 Montalbordo, in which is found the first printed description of Brazil. Another is the first description of the Maranhão, of which no copy is found in the Public Library of Rio de Janeiro. Other books of value for the study of Brazil are Spix and Martin's *Natural History of Brazil* (the copy formerly owned by Prince Metternich); a complete set of Olcide d'Orbigny's scientific work on, and travels in, South America (14 vols.) of which only two complete sets are said to exist in the United States (one at Harvard University and one at Peabody Museum); complete sets of the Portuguese liberal reviews and periodicals issued in London during the first quarter of the nineteenth century; and a number of valuable Dutch pamphlets on Brazil of the first half of the seventeenth century. Two-thirds of the Collection relate to Hispanic America. But the collection makes a broader appeal than to students alone of Hispanic America. Here is found a copy of Garcia da Orta's treatise on the drugs, fruits, etc., of India (Goa, 1565), of which but seven copies are known; a copy of the first book printed at Macao (1580) which relates to the Japanese embassy sent to the Holy See; a vellum manuscript prayerbook (richly illuminated) formerly in the possession of Mariana, Queen of Portugal; and a collection of books and pamphlets on the Jesuits, which were published in all parts of Europe in the eighteenth century. Quite recently, Dr. Oliveira Lima purchased at Pernambuco some scarce and valuable Dutch tracts of the seventeenth century on Brazil from the splendid library of the late Alfredo de Carvalho. There are also many manuscripts, valuable autographs, medals, prints, and pieces of music.

Among the art objects are many bronzes, one of which is a bust (natural size) of the first emperor of Brazil, made in 1823. Among paintings are an original by Franz Port, the Dutch artist who accompanied Prince Mauritz van Nassau Siegen to Brazil in the seventeenth century; the only ten water colors by Requeña, a member of the Spanish commission for the boundary settlement of the eighteenth century; views of the Upper Amazon; and many canvasses by the best Brazilian artists.

This magnificent Collection has been housed partly in London (this portion having been examined by Professor Percy Alvin Martin, of

Leland Stanford Jr. University, who had the good fortune to be a guest at Dr. Oliveira Lima's house for some weeks), partly in Brussels (about 5,000 volumes), and partly in Brazil. The prolongation of the war prevented the removal of the portion in Brussels, but the volumes were packed and stored in the headquarters of the Brazilian legation. Uncertainty of sea transportation prevented the removal of the London portion. But now since all obstacles have been removed by the course of events, the project is fast nearing realization, and it is hoped that the near future will see the collection safely installed in its future home, and open for investigation and research.

The importance of this donation can scarcely be overestimated. It adds one more link to the chain binding the two Americas, and its illustrious donor will exercise a very potent influence in binding closer the lands of the western hemisphere. Scholars will rejoice in the possession in this country of materials so necessary for historical research; and the Catholic University of America is destined to become a place of pilgrimage from many directions.

Dr. Oliveira Lima, still in his early fifties, has resigned from the diplomatic service and proposes to devote the rest of his life to study and writing, having in mind various historical projects. He is well remembered in Washington, where he was Secretary of the Brazilian legation from 1896 to 1900. His last diplomatic post was that of Brazilian minister to Belgium. He has an international reputation and speaks with authority on Brazilian history and literature. In the period, October, 1915 to February, 1916, he was at Harvard University, where he inaugurated the new Chair of the History and Economics of Brazil. He was also a delegate to the Pan American Scientific Congress held at Washington. Among his books are the following:

- Aspectos de literatura colonial brasileira. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1896. Pp. xvi, 301.
- La Evolución histórica de la América Latina; bosquejo comparativo; traducción castellano de A. C. Rivas. Madrid, Editorial-América, [191-]. Pp. 280.
- The Evolution of Brazil compared with that of Spanish and Anglo-Saxon America; . . . ed., with introduction and notes by Percy Alvin Martin, Stanford University, California. The University, 1914. Pp. 159. Six lectures delivered at Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1912.
- Formation historique de la nationalité brésilienne; serie de conférences faites en Sorbonne, avec une préface de M. E. Martinenche et un avant-propos de M. José Verissimo. Paris, Garnier Frères, [1911]. Pp. xxiii, 249.
- Historia diplomática de Brazil, o reconhecimento do imperio. 2d ed. Rio de Janeiro, etc., H. Garnier, 1902. Pp. viii, 376.

- La Langue portugais. La littérature brésilienne. Conférences faites les 18 et 25 janvier 1909 à l'Université de Louvain. Anvers, Mission Brésilienne d'Expansion Économique, 1909. Pp. 52.
- Nos Estados Unidos, impressoes politicas e sociaes. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1899. Pp. 524.
- Pan-Americanismo (Monroe-Bolivar-Roosevelt). Rio de Janeiro, etc., H. Garnier, 1907. Pp. 342.
- The Relations of Brazil with the United States. New York City, American Association for International Conciliation, 1913. Pp. 14.
- Sur l'évolution d'une ville du Nouveau-monde. Publication faite par la Mission Brésilienne de Propagande et d'Expansion Économique d'Anvers. Anvers, Impr. C. Thibault, 1909.

On April 22, 1914, on the occasion of his leaving Brussels, a brilliant function of farewell was tendered him in that city, which was international in character. The addresses and remarks made on that occasion were embodied in a book, which was published under the auspices of those present. This volume bears the title *Oliveira Lima* (Editeur Anc. Maison, Bruxelles, 1914. A note in the book states, "The addresses delivered on that occasion and reproduced in full in the present brochure, testify as to the complete cordiality that reigned at that sympathetic assembly, in the course of which the Belgian and Brazilian friends of M. de Oliveira Lima tendered their touching adieux to the distinguished diplomat, who had succeeded in gaining so many warm friendships and leaves behind him so many excellent memories."

Even more than the Catholic University of America this country is to be congratulated because of this unusual gift and the fact that Dr. Oliveira Lima has decided to take up his residence here.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

NOTES

LIST OF ECONOMIC ITEMS REFERRING TO HISPANIC AMERICA

Items published in *Commerce Reports*, September 20–November 30, 1919, are as follows:

- Another bonded warehouse in Colon. No. 244, October 17.
Apple orchards in northern Mexico. No. 259, November 4.
Appropriations for Trinidad Government Railway. No. 277, November 25.
Argentine cereal prices. No. 254, October 29.
Argentine credit to Great Britain, France, and Italy favored. No. 232, October 3.
Argentine export duties for October. No. 233, October 4. *Id.*, for November. No. 260, November 5.
Argentine freight rates to Europe. No. 255, October 30.
Arica-La Paz Railroad leased. No. 268, November 14.
Austrian colonists for Argentina. No. 268, November 14.
Authorship of articles on Baranquilla parcel post. No. 233, October 4.
Automobiles and supplies in Cuba. *Id.*
Brazil as an automobile market. No. 255, October 30.
Brazilian commercial delegation to England. No. 260, November 5.
The Brazilian cotton situation. No. 234, October 6.
Brazilian government grants concessions for submarine cable lines. No. 255, October 30.
Brazilian speculation in German exchange. No. 250, October 24.
Bread and bread making in Bolivia. No. 254, October 29.
Buenos Aires shipping for seven months. No. 237, November 9.
Cable service to north coast of Colombia. No. 243, October 16.
Catalogues needed in Rio de Janeiro. No. 221, September 20.
Chair of economic science in Academy of Commerce at Rio de Janeiro. No. 241, October 14.
Chile as an automobile market. No. 238, October 10.
Chile offers field for American advertising. No. 240, October 13.
The Chilean nitrate situation. No. 256, October 31.
Chilean bank to establish branch in Spain. No. 264, November 10.

- Coal imports into Rio de Janeiro in August, 1919. No. 251, October 25.
- Coconut-fiber factories in Trinidad. No. 250, October 24.
- Coconuts from Tropical America. No. 271, November 18.
- Construction of new smelter by Peruvian Copper Company. No. 280, November 29.
- Construction of packing houses at Cispata, Colombia. No. 270, November 17.
- Consumption of condensed milk in Mexico. No. 272, November 19.
- Copper shipments from Santa Rosalia, Lower California. No. 255, October 30.
- Coffee situation in Brazil. No. 225, September 25.
- Colombian customs tariff. No. 260, November 5.
- Commercial and financial position of Mexico. No. 244, October 17.
- Condition of Argentine sugar industry. No. 240, October 13.
- Conditions of sale adopted by Exporter's Association in Buenos Aires. No. 227, September 27.
- Crop conditions in state of Vera Cruz. No. 243, October 16.
- Cuban shipments of sugar and molasses to United States. No. 236, October 8.
- Declared exports from Santo Domingo to United States. No. 225, September 25.
- Decreased exports of quebracho logs from Argentina. No. 269, November 15.
- Direct steamers between Italy and Peru. No. 225, September 25.
- Economic and trade notes from Mexico. No. 276, November 24.
- Economic conditions in British Guiana. No. 270, November 17.
- Economic conditions in Guatemala. No. 274, November 11.
- Economic conditions in Mazatlan, Mexico. No. 271, November 18.
- Economic resources of the Cartagena district. No. 221, September 20.
- Ecuadorean loan for public improvements. No. 254, October 29.
- The Effect of the exchange situation on Colombian trade. No. 277, November 25.
- Effect of increased prices on Mexican trade. No. 257, November 1.
- Exportation of minerals from Sonora. No. 245, October 18.
- Exports from Vera Cruz to the United States. No. 241, October 14.
- Exports of cocoa from Bahia during July. No. 246, October 20.
- Id.*, during August. No. 267, November 13.
- Exports of rubber from Brazil and Peru for August. No. 271, November 18. *Id.*, during September. No. 262, November 7.
- Factors in United States trade with North Brazil. No. 247. October 21.

- First merchant vessel built in Argentina. No. 273, November 20.
Foreign trade of Venezuela for six months. No. 248, October 22.
Freight rates from Buenos Aires. No. 227, September 27.
Freight rates from Buenos Aires to American ports. No. 225, September 25.
Further suspension of Brazilian consular invoice requirements. No. 229, September 30.
The Future of American trade in Cuba. No. 280, November 29.
Gas stoves used in Valparaiso, Chile. No. 258, November 3.
Gold mining in the Tigui region. No. 269, November 15.
Government measures to reduce food costs in Peru. No. 241, October 14.
Great future predicted for the anhuinga fiber industry. No. 269, November 15.
Hat and millinery trade of Trinidad. No. 251, October 25.
High prices of coconuts at Colon. No. 245, October 18.
Immigrants to Brazil receive government aid. No. 243, October 16.
Importers, dealers, etc., in Colombia. No. 265, November 11.
Importers, dealers, etc., in Guayaquil, Ecuador. No. 280, November 29.
Importers, dealers, etc., in Latin America. No. 259, November 4.
Improved shipping facilities between Japan and Brazil. No. 229, September 30.
Increase in cost of living in Mexico City in five years. No. 262, November 7.
Increase in export duty on quebracho extract in Paraguay. No. 268, November 14.
Increase in Peruvian export duty on hides and skins. No. 277, November 25.
Increase of automobile trade in Trinidad. No. 228, September 29.
Increased shipping rates from Argentina. No. 280, November 29.
"Infalsicable" Mexican paper money. No. 278, November 26.
Inter-Andean region of Ecuador. No. 233, October 4.
Large rice crop in Yaqui River valley. No. 278, November 26.
Latin American openings for road machinery. No. 277, November 25.
Latin American trade lists. No. 219, September 18; 224, September 24.
Latin American trade notes. No. 241, October 14; 244, October 17; 247, October 21; 250, October 24; 253, October 28; 257, November 1; 262, November 7; 266, November 12; 269, November 15; 272, November 19; 275, November 22; 276, November 26.

- Law granting government aid to Brazilian livestock industry. No. 229, September 30.
- Leading Chilean newspaper opens office in United States. No. 220, September 19.
- Liquidation of the Comisión Reguladora. No. 274, November 21.
- Liquidation of Yucatan Henequen Monopoly. No. 241, October 14.
- Lumber imports into the Dominican Republic. No. 238, October 10.
- Manifests for ship stores in Argentina. No. 235, October 7.
- Market for belting in Uruguay. No. 227, September 27.
- Market for canvas shoes in Antilla, Cuba. No. 273, November 20.
- Market for cotton bags in Colombia. No. 231, October 2.
- Market for sawmill machinery in Southern Brazil. No. 220, September 19.
- Material purchased by Brazilian telegraph system. No. 238, October 10.
- The 1919-1920 Mauritius sugar crop. No. 272, November 19.
- Mexican agricultural statistics. No. 227, September 27.
- Mexican tariff changes. No. 225, September 25.
- Mexico as a source of hides and skins. No. 256, October 31.
- Mileage and operation of Brazilian railroads. No. 235, October 7.
- Mineral output in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. No. 274, November 21.
- New Argentine corporation for making cotton textiles. No. 249, October 23.
- New Bahian export taxes. No. 263, November 8.
- New coal deposits in Chile. No. 227, September 27.
- New customs tariff of British Honduras. No. 241, October 14.
- New customs tariff of Dominican Republic. No. 276, November 24.
- New hydroelectric enterprise in Chile. No. 275, November 22.
- New steamship line for the west coast of South America. No. 227, September 27.
- New steamship line to Colon-Cristobal. *Id.*
- New transportation company on Paraguay River. No. 241, October 14.
- New York-Valparaiso service. No. 277, November 25.
- Nitrate situation in Chile. No. 228, September 29.
- Opening for oil mills in Dominican Republic. No. 260, November 5.
- Palm sugar in Brazil. No. 254, October 29.
- Panama Canal traffic for September. No. 268, November 14.
- Pan American Congress of Architecture in Montevideo. No. 231, October 2.

- Paraguayan commerce for August. No. 276, November 24.
- Peruvian copper-bar output. No. 233, October 4.
- Plan for reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro. No. 250, October 24.
- Points to be considered in trading with Mexico. No. 269, November 15.
- Practice of handling bills of exchange with Colombia. No. 278, November 26.
- Presentation of library to the Instituto Paraguayo. No. 254, October 29.
- The Problem of Brazilian Exchange. No. 249, October 23.
- Project for reclamation of arid lands in Brazil. No. 264, November 10.
- Projected reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro. No. 247, October 21.
- Promising field for American electrical goods. No. 251, October 25.
- Proposed bond issue of Ecuador for coastal shipping. No. 251, October 25.
- Proposed internal loan in Argentina. No. 270, November 17.
- Proposed national tobacco monopoly in Uruguay. No. 226, September 26.
- Proposed revision of the Brazilian tariff. No. 251, October 25.
- Recent statistics on Argentine exports. No. 226, September 26.
- Relaxation of Argentine export embargo. No. 234, October 6.
- Resumption of Brazilian postal service with Europe. No. 249, October 23.
- Revised figures of Dominican tobacco crop show decrease. No. 233, October 4.
- Sale of piece goods and shoes in northern Chihuahua. No. 274, November 21.
- Samples of Mexican cabinet woods. No. 219, September 18.
- Share of each country in Argentine trade. No. 250, October 24.
- Sheep and goat raising in Brazil. No. 223, September 23.
- Shipping notes from Venezuela. No. 237, October 9.
- Shipments of oil from Tampico district for August. No. 234, October 6.
- Shipments of tungsten ore from Argentina. *Id.*
- Small market for baking powder in Uruguay. No. 218, September 17.
- Special lines of goods in demand in Manizales, Colombia. No. 269, November 15.
- Standardization of equipment for Brazilian railways. No. 229, September 30.
- Status of Yucatan Henequen. No. 226, September 26.

- Steamship service between Trieste and South America. No. 239, October 11.
- Steamship service for emigrants to Brazilian ports. No. 255, October 30.
- The Sugar industry in Brazil. No. 225, September 25.
- Sugar production and shipments from Province of Santa Clara. No. 256, October 31.
- Summary of textile trade in Paraguay. No. 255, October 30.
- New Surtax in San Salvador. No. 247, October 21.
- Trade arbitration with Argentina. No. 257, November 1.
- Trade methods and textile markets in Argentine. No. 229, September 30.
- Trade publications wanted in Mexico City. No. 220, September 19.
- Trinidad trade in toys. No. 272, November 19.
- Tungsten situation in Peru. No. 222, September 22.
- Unauthorized trade-mark registration in Brazil. No. 255, October 30.
- The Use of motor vehicles in Mexico. No. 221, September 20.
- The Value of advertising in Bolivia. No. 267, November 13.
- Venezuelan government invites bids for wireless station. *Id.*
- Venezuelan salted meat finds market in Trinidad. No. 279, November 28.
- Wireless service for Colombia. No. 243, October 16.
- Annual reports from consular agents of the United States which are published at intervals as Supplements to *Commerce Reports* have appeared recently as follows:
- Ecuador. By Consul General Frederic W. Goding, Guayaquil. Annual series, no. 43a, November 8, 1919. Pp. 7.
- Mexico. Aguascalientes, by Consul Luther K. Zabriskie, pp. 1-3; Guaymos, by Consul Bartley F. Yost, pp. 3-5; Mazatlan, by Consul W. E. Chapman, pp. 6-13; Matamoros, by Consul G. R. Willson, pp. 13-16; Monterrey, by Vice Consul Thomas Dickinson, pp. 16-18; Nuevo Laredo, by Vice Consul Randolph Robertson, pp. 19-20; Torreon, by Consul Henry M. Wolcott, pp. 21-22. Annual series. No. 32c, October 30, 1919.
- Panama. By Consul General Alban G. Snyder, Panama City. No. 35a, October 15, 1919. Pp. 8.
- Paraguay. By Consul Henry H. Balch, Asunción. No. 45a, October 2, 1919. Pp. 11.

BRAZILIAN PERIODICALS

The following list of periodical publications issued in Rio de Janeiro is taken from pp. 55-58, of Special Agents Series, no. 171, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, namely, *Brazilian Markets for Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery*, by Robert S. Barrett (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918). Unless otherwise specified all publications are printed in Portuguese.

NEWSPAPERS IN RIO DE JANEIRO¹

Correio da Manhã, Largo da Carioca 13; morning daily; established 1900; 10 to 16 pages, 18½ by 25 inches; 37, 56 and 74 inch rolls; circulation, 50,000. Equipment: Walter Scott "multiple-unit" perfecting press; 16 Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 70 milreis (\$17.50) per annum; advertising rates, 2.5 to 50 milreis (\$0.62½ to \$12.50) per inch.

Jornal do Commercio, Av. Rio Branco 117; morning daily; established 1826; 10 to 20 pages, 20½ by 26½ inches; 41 inch rolls; circulation, 20,000. Equipment: One 48-page and one 24-page R. Hoe & Co. perfecting press; three Marinoni (French), four Optima (Italian), and one Auto cylinder press; two Marinoni (French), two Fenix (German), and one Challenge Gordon platen press; three Brehmer (German) stitching machines; thirty Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$33 per annum; advertising rates, \$1.40 per inch.

Jornal do Brasil, Av. Rio Branco 110; morning daily; established 1890; 10 to 16 pages, 17 by 24 inches; 34½, 51½, and 68½ inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Walter Scott double quadruple perfecting press; one Scott, one Nurnberg (German), and two Voirin (French) cylinder presses; three Brehmer (German) stitching machines; fifteen Mergenthalers; monotype caster and two keyboards; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, \$20 per annum; advertising rates, \$1 per inch, with discounts of 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent.

A Noite, Largo da Carioca 14; afternoon daily; established 1910; 6 to 8 pages, 17½ by 23½ inches; 24 and 53 inch rolls; circulation, 50,000 to 60,000. Equipment: Two Marinoni (French) perfecting presses; four Mergenthalers; four Typographs (German); photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per annum; advertising rates, 2 to 40 milreis (\$0.50 to \$10) per inch.

O Paiz, Av. Rio Branco 128; morning daily; established 1883; 6 to 8 pages, 17½ by 23½ inches; 23½ and 47 inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Two Walter Scott "multi-unit" perfecting presses; thirteen Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 60 milreis (\$15) per annum; advertising rates, \$1 per inch.

Gazeta de Notícias, Ouvidor 104; morning daily; established 1875; 6 to 8 pages, 19½ by 26 inches; 19½, 26, and 39½ inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) perfecting press; eight Mergenthalers; photo-engraving

¹ All publications in Brazil printed in Portuguese unless otherwise specified.

plant. Foreign subscription price, 60 milreis (\$15) per annum; advertising rates, 1.5 to 20 milreis (\$0.37½ to \$5) per inch.

A Rua, Av. Rio Branco 129; afternoon daily; established 1914; 6 to 8 pages, 17 by 23½ inches; 52 inch rolls; circulation, 30,000 to 35,000. Equipment: Printed by *Jornal do Brasil*. Foreign subscription price, 48 milreis (\$12) per annum; advertising rates, 2 to 40 milreis (\$0.50 to \$10) per inch.

O Imparcial, Quitanda 59; morning daily; established 1911; 6 to 10 pages, 15½ by 21½ inches; 30½-inch rolls; circulation, 25,000 to 30,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) 32-page perfecting press; nine Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, 60 milreis (\$15) per annum; advertising rates, 3 to 20 milreis (\$0.75 to \$5) per inch.

A Razão, Quitanda 65; morning daily; established 1916; 6 to 8 pages; 17½ by 23½ inches; 23½ and 47 inch rolls; circulation, 20,000. Equipment: Walter Scott 24-page perfecting press; six Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 45 milreis (\$11.25) per annum; advertising rates, 1.5 to 3 milreis (\$0.37½ to \$0.75) per inch.

A Epoca, Rosario 139; afternoon daily; established 1911; 6 to 8 pages, 19½ by 25½ inches; 25½ inch rolls; circulation, 15,000 to 20,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) perfecting press; six Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 48 milreis (\$12) per annum; advertising rates, 2 to 50 milreis (\$0.50 to \$12.50) per inch.

A Noticia, Ouvidor N. 153; afternoon daily; established 1893; 4 to 6 pages, 19½ by 25½ inches; 25½-inch rolls; circulation, 12,000 to 15,000. Equipment: Printed by *Gaceta de Noticias*. Foreign subscription price, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per annum; advertising rates, 1.5 to 20 milreis (\$0.37½ to \$5) per inch.

A Tribuna, Moreira Cesar 164; afternoon daily; established 1899; 6 to 8 pages, 19½ by 25½ inches; 25½ inch rolls; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Equipment: One Marinoni (French) 16-page and one Marinoni (French) 24-page perfecting press; Marinoni (French) cylinder press; two Voirin (French) cylinder presses; three Marinoni (French) stone lithographing presses; ten Mergenthalers; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per annum; advertising rates, 3.50 to 45 francs (\$0.70 to \$9) per inch.

Lanterna, Carioca 10; afternoon daily; established 1917; 4 pages, 19½ by 25½ inches; 25½ inch rolls; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) perfecting press. Foreign subscription price, 48 milreis (\$12) per annum; advertising rates, 1.5 to 10 milreis (\$0.37½ to \$2.50) per inch.

Deutsches Tageblatt, Theophilo Ottoni 95; morning daily in German; established 1914; 6 to 8 pages; 15½ by 21½ inches; circulation, 5,000. Equipment: Augsburg (German) cylinder, three Typographs (German). Foreign subscription price, 40 milreis (\$10) per annum.

Il Corriere Italiano, Av. Rio Branco 127; morning daily; established 1908; 6 to 8 pages; 15 by 22½ inches; circulation, 6,000 to 8,000. Equipment: Marinoni (French) cylinder press; two Mergenthalers. Foreign subscription price, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per annum; advertising rates, 1.25 to 5 milreis (\$0.31½ to \$1.25) per inch.

Diario Oficial, Imprensa Nacional; morning official daily; established 1861; 60 to 120 pages, 9¼ by 13 inches. Foreign subscription price 24 milreis (\$6) per annum; legal advertising only; printed by Imprensa Nacional.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Fon Fon, Assembleia 62; illustrated weekly; established 1906; 40 to 60 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on news and coated book; circulation, 30,000 to 35,000. Equipment: Two Augsburg (German), two Albert & Co. (German), and one Schelter & Giesecke (German) cylinder press; Auto pile feeder; two Preusse & Co. (German) folders; three Brehmer (German) stitching machines; Krause (German) cutting machine; Victoria (German) platen press; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 30 milreis (\$7.50) per annum; advertising rates, 120 milreis (\$30) per page, 65 milreis (\$16.25) per half-page, 40 milreis (\$10) per quarter page.

O Malho, Ouvidor 164; illustrated weekly; established 1901; 32 to 48 pages; 9 by 12½ inches, printed on news and coated book; circulation, 30,000 to 35,000. Foreign subscription price, 25 milreis (\$6.25) per annum; advertising rates, 520 francs (\$104) per page; printed by A Tribuna.

Careta, Assembleia 70; illustrated weekly; established 1907; 32 to 48 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on news and coated book; circulation, 20,000 to 25,000. Equipment: Two Schelter & Giesecke (German) and one Albert & Co. (German) cylinder press; one Victoria (German), three Fenix (German), and two Albert (German) platen presses; five Brehmer (German) stitching machines; folding machine; Dietz & Listig (German) rotary cutting machine; Krause (German) cutting machine; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 25 milreis (\$6.25) per annum; advertising rates, 150 to 200 milreis (\$37.50 to \$50) per page with discount of 20 per cent.

Revista da Semana, Praça Gonçalves Diaz 12; illustrated weekly; established 1899; 36 to 52 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 20,000 to 25,000. Equipment: One Miehle, one Scott, and one Heidelberg (German) cylinder press; Dexter automatic feeder; Augusta (Italian) cutting machine; Fenix (German) platen press; photo-engraving plant. Foreign subscription price, 50 francs (\$10) per annum; advertising rates, 150 milreis (\$37.50) per page, 80 milreis (\$20) per half page.

Selecta, Assembleia 62; illustrated weekly; established 1914; 36 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on news and coated book; circulation 10,000 to 15,000. Foreign subscription price, 30 milreis (\$7.50) per annum; advertising rates, same as *Fon Fon*; printed by *Fon Fon*.

Tico-Tico, Ouvidor 164; children's illustrated weekly, established 1905; 32 pages, 9½ by 12½ inches, printed on news and machine-finish book; circulation, 35,000 to 40,000. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum; advertising rates, 195 francs (\$39) per page; printed by A Tribuna.

Eu Sei-tudo, Praça Gonçalves Diaz 12; illustrated monthly; 150 pages; 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 10,000 to 15,000. Foreign subscription price, 60 francs (\$12.50) per annum; advertising rates, 150 milreis (\$37.50) per page; printed by *Revista da Semana*.

O Rio Nu, Hospicio 218; humorous weekly; established 1897; 8 to 12 pages, 9½ by 12½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Equipment: Small printing plant. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page.

A. B. C., Av. Rio Branco 110; weekly; established 1914; 16-20 pages, 9 by 12½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Foreign subscription price, 15 milreis (\$3.75) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page; printed by Jornal do Brasil.

V. Quixote, Carioca 16; humorous weekly; established 1917; 16 to 24 pages, 9 by 12½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page.

Vida Sportiva, Av. Mem de Sá 149 e 151; sporting weekly; established 1917; 24 to 36 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on news and coated book; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Equipment: Small printing plant. Foreign subscription price, 30 milreis (\$7.50) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page.

Theatro & Sport, Rua Buenos Aires 231; theatrical and sporting weekly; established 1913; 16 to 24 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 5,000. Equipment: Small printing plant. Foreign subscription price, 15 milreis (\$3.75) per annum; advertising rates, 30 milreis (\$7.50) per page.

Revista Dos Cinemas, Alfandega 42; moving-picture weekly; established 1917; 16 pages, 6½ by 9½ inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 22 milreis (\$5.50) per annum; advertising rates, 25 milreis (\$6.25) per page.

Jornal das Moças, 7 de Setembro 44; woman's weekly; established 1913; 36 to 48 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Foreign subscription price, 30 milreis (\$7.50) per annum; advertising rates, 100 milreis (\$25) per page.

Futuro das Mocas, Av. Rio Branco 135; woman's weekly; established 1917; 24 to 36 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on news and machine-finish book; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, 25 milreis (\$6.25) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page.

A Faceira, Av. Passos 48; woman's bimonthly; established 1912; 32 to 40 pages, 6½ by 10½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum; advertising rates, 40 milreis (\$10) per page.

Auto-Propulsão, São Pedro 185; automobile monthly; established 1914; 32 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on supercalendered book; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 5 milreis (\$1.25) per annum; advertising rates, 80 milreis (\$20) per page.

Auto Federal, Quitanda 6; automobile monthly; established 1917; 24 to 32 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on supercalendered book; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 5 milreis (\$1.25) per annum; advertising rates, 80 milreis (\$20) per page.

Monitor Mercantil, Av. Rio Branco 137; weekly; established 1914; 36 to 48 pages, 9 by 12 inches; printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, £3 (\$14.58) per annum; advertising rates, 100 milreis (\$25) per page.

Brasil Ferro-Carril, Av. Rio Branco 117; railway biweekly; established 1909; 36 to 48 pages, 9 by 12½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, £2 (\$9.72) per annum; advertising rates, 180 milreis (\$45) per page.

España Nueva, Largo de S. Francisco 36; weekly in Spanish; established 1915; 4 to 8 pages, 18½ by 25½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum.

La Nuova Italia, Caricoa 30; weekly in Italian; established 1917; 4 pages; 15 by 20 inches; printed on news; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, 25 milreis (\$6.25) per annum; advertising rates, 1 to 3 milreis (\$0.25 to \$0.75) per inch.

Revue Franco-Bresilienne, Constituição 72; monthly in French; established 1909; 24 to 48 pages, 10½ by 12½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 40 francs (\$8) per annum; advertising rates, 120 francs (\$24) per page.

Wileman's Brazilian Review, Rua Da Quitanda 108; commercial weekly in English; established 1911; 16 to 24 pages, 8½ by 12½ inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, £5 (\$24.30) per annum; advertising rates, £5 (\$24.30) per page.

The Quarterly, Av. Rio Branco 110; quarterly in English, published by the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil; established 1916; 100 to 132 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, \$2.50 per annum; advertising rates, \$30 per page.

Brasil Agricola, Rio Branco 133; agricultural monthly; established 1916; 48 pages, 7½ by 10½ inches, printed on coated book; circulation, 8,000 to 10,000. Foreign subscription price, 20 milreis (\$5) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per page; printed by Jornal do Brasil.

O Fazendeiro, São Bento 27; agricultural monthly; established 1907; 32 pages, 7½ by 11½ inches, printed on machine-finish news; circulation, 5,000. Foreign subscription price, 15 milreis (\$3.75) per annum; advertising rates, 50 milreis (\$12.50) per annum.

O Jornal Baptista, Conselheiro Magalhães Castro 99; religious weekly; established 1900; 12 pages, 10½ by 14½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 3,000. Foreign subscription price, 8 milreis (\$2) per annum; advertising rates, 50 cents per inch.

Boletim da Sociedade Medico-Cirurgica Militar, Hospital Central do Exercito; established 1915; 100 to 124 pages, 6½ by 9½ inches, printed on supercalendered book; circulation, 2,000. Foreign subscription price, 15 milreis (\$3.75) per annum; advertising rates, 40 milreis (\$10) per page.

Revista Juvenil, Caixa 352; religious monthly; established 1911; 16 pages, 4½ by 6 inches, printed on news; circulation, 3,500. No advertising.

Revista Dominical, Caixa 352; religious quarterly; established 1907; 78 pages, 6 by 8½ inches, printed on news; circulation, 7,000. No advertising.

Boletim Mensal do Estado Maio do Exercito, Ministerio da Guerra; monthly bulletin of the General Staff; 120 to 180 pages, 6½ by 9½ inches, printed on machine-finish book; circulation, 2,000; distributed free to all army officers; no advertising.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in Washington has lately brought out under the authorship of Philip S. Smith, Trade Commissioner for the Bureau, the following work: *Electrical Goods in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil*. This is Special Agents Series, no. 184, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for twenty cents. This work contains much valuable information that will not be found elsewhere.

La Batalla de Ituzaingó by Dr. Clemente L. Fregeiro, of the University of Buenos Aires, is said to be the first monograph relating to the war with Brazil that has been written from original documents in Río de la Plata, Brazil, and Uruguay. The volume treats first of the opinions of Brazilian historians and writers in regard to the condition of the "Provincia Oriental" under Portugal and Brazil. This is followed by events in that region leading up to its incorporation into Argentina. Chapter IV is entitled "Teatro de la Guerra"; chap. V, "El plan de Campaña" (of General Alvear); chap. VI, "Ofensiva del Ejército Republicano"; chap. VII, "Ofensiva del Ejército Imperial"; chap. VIII, "Batalla de Ituzaingó"; chap. IX, "Crítica de las operaciones". The volume is completed with an appendix consisting of various *Diarios* and nos. 4 and 5 of the *Boletín del Ejército Republicano*. It is well annotated throughout.

Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means is translating for publication by the Cortes Society in New York the following work by Miguel de Estete: *La Conquista del Perú, Relación inédita de Miguel de Estete. La publica con una Introducción y notas Carlos M. Larrea*. This was published in the *Boletín de la Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Históricos Americanos*, I. no. 3, 1918.

The Library of the Pan American Union has an excellent Hispanic American periodical collection. The library also contains many excellent maps of Hispanic America, to which additions are constantly being made.

The *Americas* for October, 1919, contains three noteworthy articles: "American Chambers of Commerce abroad big help to Trade", by George C. Cobean; "New regime of Brazil gives promise of splendid results"; and "Spain is anxious to increase its trade with America".

The initial number of *Anales de la Academia de la Historia*, which is to be published six times each year, has just appeared in Havana, Cuba, for the months July-August, under the editorship of Sr. D. Domingo Figarola-Caneda. The new periodical is published from the house of the Imprenta "El Siglo XX" at Havana, and the offices of the Academy are located at Avenida de la República, 202 y 204 altos. This first number contains the following items: "Preámbulo" (editorial announcement); "Sección oficial" (containing "Decreto de creación

de la Academia"; "Convocatoria a la sesión inaugural"; "Recordatoria de la sesión"; "Documentos que se citan en el acta precedente"; "Ley reconociendo a la Academia como corporación oficial"); Dr. Evelio Rodríguez Lendíñan, "Elogio del Doctor Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán, Académico de Número" (accompanied by the first part of a bibliography); the first installment of "Bibliografía de Enrique Piñeyro" (con una introducción, notas y un complemento por Domingo Figarola-Caneda, Académico de Número); first installment of "Centón Epistolario de Domingo del Monte" (with preface and annotations by Domingo Figarola-Caneda); Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada, "Manuel de Quesada y Loynaz" (first installment). The number also contains the following engravings: portrait of Ramón Meza and facsimile of his signature; three portraits of Enrique Piñeyro, facsimile of his signature, and two ex-libris; portrait of Domingo de Monte, facsimile of his signature, and one ex-libris; two portraits of General Manuel de Quesada; and ruins of the "La Demajagua" mill. In his editorial the editor states the objects of the *Anales* as follows:

1. To set forth at stated times the record of our Academy through the publication of the minutes of the meetings and other official documents originating in the said body, in its committees, or from its regular or corresponding members individually.
2. To publish those contributions which will aid in the increase of the mass of materials which will be used in due time for the writing of the history of Cuba.
3. To reproduce—in order that they may be preserved from oblivion, because they have been exhausted—or to publish—in order to preserve them from obscurity—those works which will be useful for the enrichment of that same history.

Documents are to be published in exact accordance with the originals, and in the treatment of historical facts, the utmost accuracy is to be aimed at. The service and influence of this new publication will extend not only through Cuba itself but to outside countries, and a long and happy life is presaged for it. The best of success is extended to the Academy and to its editor. The *Anales* is clothed in attractive form, with easily legible types printed on good paper with broad margins. Sources are abundantly cited in footnotes, and the editing has been done carefully.

The *Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas de Sevilla*, numbers 28 and 29 (published together), sixth year, 1919, is filled with interest

to the Student of Hispanic American History. The "Catálogo de Legajos del Archivo de Indias" is continued, this installment containing "Sección Segunda: Contaduría General del Consejo de Indias". Here are listed the titles of legajos in the sub-classes "Inventario de cuentas de averías, en que se incluyen algunas de armadas y flotas", 14 legajos; "Inventario de los papeles pertenecientes a las armadas de la guarda de Indias y otras que corrian a cargo de la Contratación de Sevilla", 121 legajos; "Cuentas de armadas de Indias y galeras guarda costas de Tierra Firme", 29 legajos; "Galeones del Conde de Casa Alegre", 9 legajos; "Papeles pertenecientes a los consulados de Sevilla y Cádiz con distinción de asuntos", 42 legajos; "Almacenado", 3 legajos; "Indultos", 1 legajo; "Asuntos varios", 1 legajo; "Papeles de la depositaria de Cádiz", 13 legajos; "Papeles pertenecientes al Reino de Nueva España, con distinción de las cajas de que dimanar, hasta el año de 1760 inclusive", 30 legajos. The "Relaciones Geográficas contenidas en el Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla" is continued, this issue presenting "Dos relaciones geográficas del Tucumán (República Argentina). After an extensive introduction, the documents follow, the first being "Descripción del Tucuman", by Diego Pacheco, and the second "Relación de las Provincias de Tucuman para el Ilustrísimo Sr. Licenciado Cepeda Presidente de la Real Audiencia de la Plata". These are accompanied by a map of the territories of the Rio de la Plata. Short items on "La fiesta de la Raza"; and "IV Centenario de la Fundación de Panamá", follow.

The *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, for October, 1919, contains among other material, the following: "Colombia celebrates centennial of Boyaca"; "The culture of fruit trees in Mexico", by Mario Calvino (transl. from *Review of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor* of Havana). The issue for November contains the following: "The City of Caracas", by J. Semprum; "Latin American foreign trade in 1918—general survey"; "Luncheon given in honor of the Chilean ambassador"; "The Maracaibo oil fields"; and "South American observations", by George de B. Keim.

The *Crónica Mensual del Departamento Nacional del Trabajo* (Buenos Aires) discusses the following matters in recent issues: March, 1919—"La Colocación en la capital federal (desde 1912 hasta 1918)"; "Contratos colectivos de Trabajo"; and "Jubilación de obreros de tranvías, teléfonos y alumbrado público"; "Legislación obrera". April—"Ac-

cidentes del trabajo (1917)"; "Convención con Italia"; decree of March 31, 1919, on "Inmigración"; "Jurisprudencia obrera"; and "Primera conferencia de cooperativas argentinas" (March 2, 1919). July—"Carestia de la vida"; "Las Huelgas en 1918"; and "Reglamentación del trabajo en los territorios." September—"Huelgas de obreros ferroviarios en 1918"; and "Informe sobre la carestia de la vida".

Cuba Contemporánea (Habana) for November, 1919, contains the following: "Edmundo Jaloux," by Vicente Blasco Ibañez; "El cuarto centenario de la fundación de la Habana", by "J. V."; "La Liga de las Naciones", by Gustavo Gutiérrez; "El Parlamentarismo en la constitución cubana", by Eliseo Giberga; "Política internacional europea", by Ernesto Dihigo; "La sinfonía como forma literaria", by José Vasconcellos; and "El Tratado Peru-Boliviano de 1873", by José de la Riva-Agüero. The issue for December contains the following: "Una Carta del encargado de negocios del Peru," by Hernan de Bellido; "El Ecuador intelectual", by Alejandro Andrade Coello; "Luis Augusto Blanqui: Recuerdos de la Comuna," by F. de P. Rodríguez; "Para unos abogados," by Enrique José Varona; "La política de los Estados Unidos en el continente americano (5th installment), by Raúl de Cárdenas; "Política internacional americana (El Tratado de Paz ante en Congreso Cubano)", by Juan Clemente Zamora.

El Estudiante Latino Americano was forced to suspend the publication of its number for September because of the Printers' strike. In place of the regular issue a mimeographed substitute of four pages was issued, consisting of an editorial, "Arrival of new students," "Personals," and several other items dealing with Hispanic Americans. In its editorial, the sheet announces that the price of the periodical will be \$1.50 beginning with January instead of \$1.00 as formerly, but it will be published monthly. It is also announced that Mr. J. M. Hernandez, who has been the editor, has been granted leave for a season, his duties being assumed by Mr. Paul V. Shaw. The latter says: "We are anxious to receive any suggestions regarding ways and means to improve the magazine and to make it more suited to the use of 'Latin' American students in the United States. We desire to have news of 'Latin' American colonies and items concerning the successes of 'Latin' American students in our institutions. We are expecting to inaugurate a new section for American readers in which we will strive to give correct and accurate information concerning 'Latin' American countries.

The Portuguese section will be enlarged. We trust that the entire makeup of the magazine will be one which will appeal to all of its readers."

The Forum, in its issue of October-November, 1919, features the Mexican situation, articles on both sides of the question being published as follows: "The Case of Mexico", by Lucille Wetherell; "Military protectorate for Mexico", by Hon. Claude Hudspeth; "A Solution of the Mexican imbroglio", by William Gates; "A Tonic for Mexico", by Arthur Stanley Riggs; "What Mexico is striving for", by Ygnacio Bonillas (minister from Mexico to the United States).

Hispania for November, 1919, contains an article on "Amado Nervo", by Antonio Castro Leal, and one on "Intellectual relations between Spain and the United States", by José Castillejo.

Indian Notes and Monographs, a series of publications relating to the American aborigines, and published by the Heye Foundation of the Museum of the American Indian, in New York, publishes two important monographs by Theodoor de Booy, whose death from the so-called Spanish influenza early in 1919 is deeply felt in scholarly circles. The monographs are the following: "Archeology of the Virgin Islands", in Vol. I., no. 1; and "Santo Domingo Kitchen-midden and Burial Mound", in Vol. I., no. 2. These are excellent treatises and must be consulted by all workers in their general field.

Professor Percy Alvin Martin writes in the October issue of *The Journal of International Relations* a valuable article on "Four years of socialistic government in Yucatan". Other articles of interest to students of Hispanic American history are one by Enoch F. Bell on "Intervention and the Mexican problem", and one by the dean of Hispanic American representatives in this country, Sr. Ignacio Calderón of Bolivia, on "The Pan-American Union and the Monroe Doctrine", which is at this time especially a welcome contribution to this much discussed question.

La Lectura (Madrid) for October, 1919, contains an article on "La vida social del estudiante universitario en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica".

The *Pan American Review* in recent issues contains, among other items, the following: "Carnegie and Pan Americanism" (October); "Export trading as a career for college men" (September), by William E. Peck; "Hands across the Equator" (September), by Harold Martin; "Inca echoes: Sr. Robles' lecture at Columbia" (November), by Reginald Orcutt; "Intellectual relations of the Americas" (September), by Samuel G. Inman; "Inter-American educational ties" (September); "Luncheon to Chilean ambassador" (October); "Mexican Commercial Congress" (November); "Mexican independence celebrated in New York" (September); "The Second Pan American Financial Congress" (October); "United States Exchange professorships with Hispanic Countries" (November). A section of each issue is devoted to "Telegraphic Briefs", which is a summary of the important Hispanic American cable news of the month.

In the October, 1919, issue of the *Pan Pacific* appear items as follows: "Big projects in Latin-America", by S. P. Verner; and "Riches await seekers in Panama", by William H. Jackson. The issue for November has the following: "Coffee shortage feared for Brazil"; "South American orders neglected", by Eugene Ackermann; and "Trace survey of South America", by J. W. Sanger.

Razón y Fe (Madrid) for November has a brief note on Mexico, in which pressing matters of interest are noted.

La Reforma Social for September-October contains: "La armada de Barlovento", by Irene A. Wright; "La Democracia social y el momento histórico", by Orestes Ferrera; "La Caída de los Tinocos en Costa Rica", by Jacinto López; "La Más grave cuestión internacional de América" (part VIII.), by *id.*; "Notas editoriales", by Orestes Ferrera; "Significación de panamericanismo", by J. Byrne Lockey. In the issue for November are the following: "La Aspiración de Nicaragua al gobierno constitucional", by Leonardo Argüello; "Democracia o Internacionalismo," by Jacinto López; "El Derecho de la revolución", by Franklin K. Lane; and "La Más grave cuestión internacional de América" (part IX.), by Jacinto López.

The British weekly, *The Review of the River Plate*, which is published in Buenos Aires, is devoted almost exclusively to economic matters. In recent issues appear the following: August 22—"Foreign banks in Ar-

gentina". September 12—"British aviation in Argentina"; "The Budget and tax laws for 1920." September 19—"La Nación" on the immigration problem"; and "Strikes in the city of Buenos Aires during the first half of 1919". October 3—"State petroleum workings". October 10—"Credits to European goods for purchase of Argentine's grain"; and "The Dairy industry in Argentina, 1918". October 17—Argentina's foreign trade during the first quarter of 1919; and "First official estimate of areas under grain in Argentina, 1919-1920".

Revista Comercial de Informaciones Económicas (Quito, Ecuador), contains the following articles in its issue for March and April, 1919: "La Alta Comisión Internacional y la sección ecuatoriana"; "Bases para la licitación de la obra de la Planta Hidro-Eléctrica Municipal de Quito"; and "Ley de 5 de diciembre estableciendo el sistema monetario decimal y de pesos y medidas".

Revista Económica (Valparaiso, Chile), which is published weekly, contains the following interesting items in recent numbers: "El Impuesto del salitre (Esbozo de un proyecto de ley de nueva tributación salitrera" (July 21); Mejora en el valor de la moneda del Brasil" (*id.*); "Los Negocios de seguros en Argentina, Brasil y Uruguay" (July 14); "El Puerto de Valparaiso" (July 28); and "Rentas u presupuestos" (June 30).

Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras (Buenos Aires) has the following material in its August issue: "Brown. Discurso . . . en la inauguración del monumento al Almirante Brown, en Buenos Aires, el 8 de julio de 1919", by Segundo R. Storni; "Cuestiones y legislación del trabajo," by E. S. Zeballos; "Delito pasional. Estudio médico-legal de un procesado efectuado por los doctores Nicépro Castellano y Martín Ramón Perana, del Cuerpo de Médicos y los tribunales"; "El Feminismo argentino", by W. Tello; "Maipo o Maipú"; and "Maipú. Discurso pronunciado en Buenos Aires por el presidente del Centro de Estudiantes Secundarios el 15 de abril de 1917". The November issue contains: "El Caracter argentino", by W. Tello; "Centro de enseñanzas americanistas en Sevilla", by G. Latorre; "Cincuentenario de La Prensa", by E. S. Zeballos; "La Conferencia panamericana de Washington", by E. Quesada; "Congreso Hispano Americano"; "El Ekeko (Alacita)", by A. Posnansky; "En el aniversario del éxodo de Jujuy", by B. Villafañe; "Precursor de la diplomacia argentina.—Diputaciones

a Chile de Alvarez Jonte, Vera y Pintado y Paro, 1810-1814", by F. Centeno; "Reglamenta sobre elección de las autoridades de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales".

The September number of *Revista Mexicana de Derecho Internacional* publishes the articles named herewith: "El Derecho de la Guerra.—Hugo Grocio y los no-combatientes.—Las Imperfecciones del reglamento de la Haya", by Juan de Witt; "Documentos diplomáticos mexicanos—la Rusia—Goatemala"; "La Fase diplomática de nuestra guerra de independencia", by Manuel Puga y Acal; "La Política internacional", by Agustín Aragón; "La Significación política de la Doctrina Drago", by Benito Javier Perez Verdía.

Revista Sud-Americana (Buenos Aires) in its issue for August 20, 1919, presents the following: "Confederación argentina del comercio, de la industria y de la producción"; "Estímulo para la edificación de casas economicas [in Uruguay]"; and "Por la agricultura nacional".

The South American for October, 1919, contains the following articles: "Admiral Brown's monument at Buenos Aires"; "An American paper for Valparaiso"; "Argentina to be great wireless center"; "The Argentine Republic"; "Buenos Aires bars sale of narcotics"; "Chile favors prohibition"; "Colombia makes United States gold legal tender"; "The Divorce of the two Americas," pt. IX. (Education, character, and habits), by Tancredo Pinochet; "Flags of America"; "The god Quetzalcoatl of Mexico", by Mathilde Stovall; "Harnessing the Iguazu Falls," by Henry L. Sweinhart; "The outlook for trade with Mexico"; "Paraguay enjoying unprecedented prosperity"; "The renaissance of South American decorative art"; "Santiago, city of the Dead", by William Knapp Jones; "Using motion pictures to get South American trade", by Harry Levey; and "Washington's portrait at Buenos Aires".

Recent issues of the weekly *South American Journal* (London) publish material as follows: July 12—"Argentine estates of Bovril"; "Brazilian Railways"; and "Trade outlook in Para". July 19—"Anglo-Argentine tramways"; "Central Argentine railway"; "Cuba's progress in 1918"; "Navigation in the Paraguay"; "Peruvian troubles"; and "Poderosa mining". July 26—"Bolivian trade in 1918"; "Brazilian trade prosperity"; and "The Mexican question". August 9—"The Argentine Tobacco Co."; "Cuban ports"; and "South American

banks (no. VI.).” August 16—“Argentine prospects”; “Brazilian ship-ping”; “Mexico”; and “Tarapuca waterworks”. August 30—“The Brazilian commercial delegation”; “Coffee culture in Central America”; “Peruvian constitutional reforms”; “The United States and Mexico”; and “Venezuela as a meat producer”. September 13—“Argentine economies”; and “A Solution for Mexico”. October 11—“State of San Paulo”. October 18—“Argentine land companies”; “Guatemalan bank”; “The trade of Bolivia”; and “United States and Colombia”. This paper publishes considerable material in each issue regarding the railways of Hispanic America, and aims to cover general industrial and financial matters.

Volume IX. of the University of California publications in History, quite recently issued from the University of California Press, is Charles Henry Cunningham’s *The Audiencia in the Spanish Colonies as illustrated by the Audiencia of Manila (1583-1800)*. This treatise, which was presented by its author in fulfillment of his Doctor’s thesis, discusses the Audiencia of Manila from various standpoints, and throws considerable light on Philippine institutional history; and is a solid contribution to the general subject of Spanish colonization. A review of this work will appear in an early issue of this periodical.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

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